The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,262 New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called *to the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B. L. BENGAL	4508	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd Mar
B. M. L. PEKIN	3000	600	P. Harris	30th ,,
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	J. S. Murray	13th ,,
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Car.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates:—March 24th, April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.			To sail.
BORMIDA	..	,,	29th Mar. 1888.
BISAGNO	...	,,	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	C. Sbutega	3,500	550	1st April.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA	A. Trobitz			25th March.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	25th Mar. 1888.
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ..

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ..
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3132	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	5100	500	27th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. B. McDougall	5100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	30th ..

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 6, 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage to the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 26th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd March, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI, VINGORLA, MALWAN.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will SAIL on SATURDAY, the 24th March, at noon, and will LEAVE MORMUGAO for Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, at 5 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

		Rs.	a.
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	15	0
Do.	Second Class ,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet ,,	1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 21, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	12	4	2
Do. do. Yellow	6	4	3	6
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles		24	0
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints		12	0
Ginger Brandy	25	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	30	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	16	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	16	8	...	...
Vermouth, Italian	18	0	...	...

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into the Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality,

CASH. per doz. Rs. as. — CASH. per doz. Rs. as

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY.
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following:—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino ... from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino ... ,,	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) ... from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool ... from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ... ,,	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze Pants ... from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats ... from	36	0	,,
Summer Merino spliced seats ... from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats ... from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ... ,,	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats ... from	27	0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs specially made and adapted for the Indian climate from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SUITABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN "EN ROUTE" TO EUROPE.
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE supply every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the STATION, the HILLS, TRAIN, or on BOARD-SHIP bound for any part of the WORLD at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship.

For the convenience of TRAVELLERS, passing through Bombay, A., L. & W. keep a large and well-assorted Stock of ready-made SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, ULSTERS, &c.

Patterns with Prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Established 1870. BOMBAY. Established 1870.

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PERFECT WORKS OF ART (MARION) PLAIN AND COLOURED.

YACHT SCENES.	BEAUTIES.
Half plate size, plain, Rs. 2-4.	Half plate size, plain, Rs. 2-4.
Coloured and mounted on plush, Rs. 4-8.	Charmingly coloured, Rs. 3-4.

The Queen's Dogs, by special permission of Her Majesty, Re. 1-8; coloured, Rs. 2-4.

BEAUTIES.

Extra large size, 12 in. by 7 in.; these are exquisitely finished.
Plain, Rs. 10-8. Coloured, Rs. 17-8.

An Easel Accompanies each Picture.

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PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.

Have the pleasure to intimate to their
CONSTITUENTS and the PUBLIC
that they have opened a BRANCH at
BYCULLA BRIDGE,
BOMBAY.
(Opposite the Railway Station.)

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared by experienced men.

TOILET REQUISITES of every description.

PROVISIONS AND STORES of the most recent importation.

TEAS, the choicest growth, from the most celebrated plantations,

WINES AND SPIRITS, from the most noted producers.

ÆRATED WATERS—"Crisp" Superior, Pure and Sparkling.

ALSO

GLASS and CROCKERY, STOVES, CUTLERY and HOUSEHOLD NECESSARIES of every description, TRAVELLERS' and VOYAGERS' Requisities and CAMP FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, STATIONERY in great variety, GYMKHANA KIT, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, and a choice collection of FANCY and PRESENTATION ARTICLES.

Any article not found in Stock will be procured from the FORT at short notice.

We trust this will obviate the inconvenience so often complained of by our friends residing in that neighbourhood of having to send all the way to our FORT Establishment in the

NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.
(Opposite the Bombay Club.)

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1888-89 at the Camp Deolali, viz.:—

Supply of labour and materials, petty Stores, road metal, Stores, &c., under 10 separate schedules of rates.

2. Conditions of Contract and forms of tender can be seen, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 26th March, 1888, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany each tender is Rs. 25.

5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

H. D. OLIVIER, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Dept.
Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, 12th March, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following services for the official year 1888-89.

I. Ordinary and Petty Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings and Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works in Bombay, Hog Island, and Elephanta.

II. Supply of and Repairs to Barrack Furniture.

III. Supply of Petty Stores, &c.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 26th March, 1888, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 500 each, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

H. D. OLIVIER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay Dept.
Bombay Military Works Office, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1888.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY.	POONA.
43, Esplanade Road,	1, East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower.	Opposite the Napier Hotel.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
"HOAR & CO.'S Special Kit."

Will find the Largest and Best Choice in the City.

SPECIAL CASH DISCOUNT—2 annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

Every Traveller should procure their requirements from

HOAR & CO., THE ORIGINAL TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,
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SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The greater part of

"THE MESSIAH"

will be performed at a CONCERT to be given in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 9 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Back Seats	" 2

A few copies of the full score of "The Messiah" may be bought at the door on TUESDAY EVENING.

N.B.—There will be no afternoon repetition of this performance.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secretary.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	1880	On or about 24th May 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st proximo till the end of May next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commr's. Office, Bombay, 21st March, 1888.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Rs. 14 (Fourteen) per share for the year ending 31st December, 1887, will be paid to the shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the 14th March, 1888, at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1888.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

	Net Cash. Rs.	a.
Adelaide Ristroi: An Autobiography	3	8
The Coming of the Great Queen: A Narrative of the Acquisition of Burmah; by Major E. Charles Browne	8	12
The Comparative Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals. Pt. 1 Astrology; by J. M'Fadyean	6	0
The Confessions of a Young Man; by Geo. Moore	4	0
Cradock Nowell; by R. D. Blackmore	1	4
Elocution, Voice, and Gesture; by Rupert Garry	0	12
The Emotions of Polydore Marasquin; by Leon Gozlon	2	8
The Every-Day Dictionary of the English Language. Edited by W. R. Balch.	1	6
Folie D'Amour; by Mme Hector Malot	2	8
God's Providence House: A story of 1791; by Mrs. G. Linnæus Banks ... 1-4 and	1	12
Government Year-Book, 1888: A Record of the Forms and Methods of Government in Great Britain, Her Colonies, and Foreign Countries. Edited by L. Sergent	4	8
The Islands of the Pacific, their Peoples and their Products; by H. S. Cooper	1	12
The Late Mrs. Null; by Frank R. Stockton	1	4
Cavendish on Whist: The Laws and Principles of Whist; by Cavendish	3	8
Le Comidien Deuxieme Edition; by Albert Le Roy	2	8
Life of Bishop Colenso; by Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, 2 vols.	24	8
Life in Corea; by W. R. Carles	8	12
Diseases of the Nervous System; by W. R. Gowers, M. D.	12	8
Margaret Dunmore; by J. H. Clapperton	2	8
Practical Guide to Photographic and Photo-Mechanical Printing; by W. K. Burton	2	12
Regulations for Musketry Instruction, 1887	0	12
Seeta; by Meadows Taylor ... 1-4 and	1	12
The Senior Partner; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell	1	8
Shall I tell you your Fortune my Pretty Maid? By Mr. John White	0	6
The Silk Attire; by Wm. Black	1	8
Society in Rome under the Cæsars; by Wm. Ralph Taye	4	0
The Story of Creation: A plain account of Evolution; by Edward Clodd	4	0
Through the Yang-tse Gorges, or Trade and Travel in Western China; by Archibald J. Little	7	2
The Trial of Muluk Chund for the Murder of his own Child; by W. A. Hunter	1	0
A. 1. Telegraphic Code	25	0
Within a Inch of His Life; by Emile Gaborian	0	6

ARROWSMITH'S BRISTOL LIBRARY.
As. 10 each; post free, As. 12.

Brown Eyes; by May Crommelin.
Called Back; by Hugh Conway.
Carristons Gift do. do.
Dark Days Do. Do.
Dear Life; by J. E. Panton.
Fatal Shadows; by Mrs. L. L. Lewis.
Fort Minster, M. P.; by Sir Ed. J. Reed.
Friend Macdonald; by Max O'Rell.
Glady's Peril; by John Coleman.
The Guilty River; by Wilkie Collins.
Jan Verclootz; by Mathew Strong.
Jonathan's Home; by Alan Dale.
Kabir's Sprine; by Grant Allen.
Kate Percival; by Mrs. J. Comyn's Carr.
Katharine Regina; by Walter Besant.
The Lovely Wang; by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield.
The Mark of Cain; by Andrew Lang.
The Park Lane Mystery; by Joseph Hatton.
Patty's Partner; by Jean Middlemass.
Pluck; by J. S. Winter
The Red Cárdinal; by Francis Elliot.
The Best Diaries for 1886; by Hugh Conway.
The Tinted Venus; by F. Ansty.
V. R.; by Edward Rose.
Whose Hand? By W. G. Wills and the Hon. Mrs. Greene.
That Winter Night; by Robert Buchanan.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A fresh supply of our best real MOCHA COFFEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best white Doeskin-seated Ladies' Saddle, complete with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

An European-built Sociable or a double-seated VICTORIA, with a pair of well-matched young bay Hungarian horses and a set of harness complete.

Also one DOG-CART with a strong and fast trotting BAY pony and harness complete—both the property of F. Stockinger, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

POSTAL NOTICE.
SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.

LETTERS and other POSTAL ARTICLES intended for officers, troops or followers with the Sikkim Field Force should be addressed as follows:—

A. B. (name, rank and Regiment or other particulars).
SIKKIM FIELD FORCE.
Without the addition of any post town.

W. J. HAM,
Assistant Director-General of Post Office.
Calcutta, 12th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH (AD-INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per share has been DECLARED for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1888, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th March, 1888.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th March, 1888.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 17th, to SATURDAY, the 24th instant (both days inclusive).

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates to shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 21st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th, to WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 7th March, 1888.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
RE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER of MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.

The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz:—

Budapest	4,000	lamps	London	200	lamps.
Lucerne	1,800	"	Rome	12,000	"
Monte Vido	7,200	"	Milan	1,500	"
Melbourne	3,500	"	Odessa	2,500	"

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
RAMME BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness, Can gallop. Would make splendid charger	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition. 5 ft. wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS',
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., serling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broat Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52. THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS, & Co., OF LONDON.

		Per doz. qts.
CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—		
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE	Gold Foil	" 47
DRY SOUVERAIN	Gold Foil	" 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		" 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878		" 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111 QUALITY, GREEN LABEL		" 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL.		" 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FANCY STATIONERY.

LATEST NOVELTIES FROM LONDON IN FANCY STATIONERY.

EVERY DAY NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
(THE DAY OF THE WEEK IN TWO COLOURS.)
In boxes containing 28 Sheets and Envelopes ... at Rs. 2-4 per box

YOKOHAMA NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
Curiously ornamented in artistic designs by a Japanese Artist.

Boxes containing	Sheets and Envelopes		Rs.	a.	
Boxes containing	25	at	1	4	per box.
" "	50	"	2	6	"
" "	100	"	4	8	"

ALEXANDRA NOTE AND ENVELOPES.
In Boxes containing 30 Sheets and Envelopes ... at Re. 1 8 per box

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.
ALBERT BUILDINGS ESPLANADE, FORT.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL, SATISFACTORY.
ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution; AND DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

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HOP stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only BITTERS.
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WITH
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Israelite School, Khadak, Lord Reay presiding, 4-30 p.m.
Lecture on Social and Moral Reforms, Kakudwady Street, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Russian Cruiser Vestnik, from Colombo; H. M. S. Malabar, Portsmouth; Medusa (s), Trieste; Africa (s), Calcutta; Bormida (s), China; and Storm Queen (s), New Castle.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvie; and Henzada (s), Karachi and London.

Bombay Town Council.—Owing to the Jamshedi Naoroz holiday, yesterday's meeting of the Town Council was adjourned until 3 p. m., *to-day*.

Lecture.—Mr. L. Narayen, barrister-at-law, will deliver a public lecture in the Arya Sumaj, situated behind the Girgaum Police Court, in Kakudwady Street, on the Social and Moral Reforms, to-day, at 6 p.m. The public are invited to attend.

Moonlight Excursion in the Harbour.—Messrs. Cook and Son have made arrangements for another of their popular moonlight excursions in the harbour. The Godavery will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30, returning at 11. There will be the usual attractions of a band and refreshments.

Drowned in the Harbour.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of Shamjee Nursey, aged 35 years. Deceased was a calassee of a cargo boat, who, on Monday, about noon, while seated on the bows of his boat, which was proceeding towards the s. s. Noorjehan lying in this harbour, suddenly fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday morning floating in the water. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

An Old Offender.—Koondlik Mussoo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing a brass lamp, valued at Re. 1-12, the property of Vishnu Joti, a Private of the 4th Bombay Rifles. The complainant on the 19th instant left the lamp in question by the side of the railings which separate the road from the 4th Bombay Rifles Lines near the Arthur Crawford Markets. Accused pleading guilty to the charge and admitting fourteen previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A Dangerous Practice.—Mahomed Hoosein, the tindal of a buggalow, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. Briscoe Edward, the Assistant Conservator of the Port, with allowing his boat to remain in the harbour without exhibiting the necessary head light. The complainant saw the prisoner's boat lying in the fair way on Tuesday night, and as the accused had neglected to hang out a light he was given in custody. Mahomed in defence said he had only that day arrived from a coast port, and failing to pick up the anchorage his men fell asleep, and he did not like to disturb them, hence the light was not exhibited. His Worship considered the prisoner was guilty of committing a very dangerous act which might have caused serious damage to passing vessels, and fined him Rs. 10.

A European Drowned.— An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Mazagon, touching the death of Peter Burns, aged 25 years. Deceased, it appeared, was a stowaway on board the s. s. Assam, in which vessel he arrived in Bombay about a fortnight ago. He was out of employment and lived the best way he could. On Tuesday he and his two friends, William Fox and James Jones, went to the Nawab's Tank at Mazagon to bathe. The deceased went down the steps, undressed, and got into the water, tried to swim a little, and returned to the steps of the tank. He again went out about ten yards from the steps, and while returning he sank and did not rise again. Jones, who was at the time in the water, tried to save him, but missed his grasp. Information was at once given to the police, who brought a native diver, and the body of the deceased was recovered in about twenty minutes. There is a depth of fourteen feet of water in the tank. The deceased was quite sober when he went into the tank. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Suicides.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at Sonapore, touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, named Sakeena, aged 40 years, who lived about the mosque, in the Mahomedan burial-ground at that locality, and had been insane for the past two years. Her body was yesterday morning found floating in the well at the burial-ground. A verdict of suicide by drowning herself in a well while in a state of insanity was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Teja Roopa, a Municipal sweeper, aged 25 years, much addicted to drink, who lived in Ardaseer Dady Street. On Tuesday evening he was found lying in an unconscious state, suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed to the hospital, where he died about five minutes after admission. An open verdict was recorded.—A third inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo woman, named Rukhmine, aged 16 years, who lived with her husband at Bholeshwar Road. At 5-45 p. m., on Tuesday, deceased was found lying insensible in her room suffering from the effects of opium, and was removed to the hospital, where she died the same night. No reason is assigned for her having taken the opium, which she purchased from a licensed opium vendor at Bholeshwar, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—March 22.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Bayley.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

88-87—Little, S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.

For further directions and costs.

200-82—Macfarlane E, and H—Mehrbai vs Nanabhoy Maneckji—Little, S F and N.

Long Causes.

299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.
405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others *vs* Kessowji Poonja—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott.)
For judgment on the preliminary issue.

500-87—Tyabji and D—Fatmabai vs Aishabai—Jefferson B and D.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

121-84—Chalk, W and S—George Cotton vs Gopicabai and others—C W and S, and L S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

258-87—Pestonji and R—Pranjiwandas Samuldas and another vs Govind Ramji—Bomanji and H.
463-85—Little S F and N—L A Wallace and others vs Meghabai—Hore C and B.
451-87—Janardhan G—Venayik Jankedas vs Anandrao Babaji and others—Mirza H K.
397-87—Macfarlane—E and H—Khimji Dayal and others vs A Toussaint and another—Little S F and N.
109-87—Payne G and S—Kallianji Ludha vs Dhurramsey Tricum—Thakurdas D and C.
482-86—Payne G and S—Kallianji Ludha vs Dhurramsey Tricum—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Jardine.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

44-88—E Wilkin—Bhimji Jewraj and others vs Balsett Gungaram—Balkrishna and D.—Port heard.
7388—In person—Burjorji Bhicaji vs Rutton alias Harroon Moosaji.

Long Causes.

515-87—Mirza, H K—J C Lisboa vs Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Oomrigur—Little, S F and N—Part heard.
200-87—Tyabji and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another—Ardesir, H and D.
472-87—Mirza, H K—Juggonnath Dewji vs Dewji Pooja.
461-84—Shamrao, P—Khetsey Munsing vs Bhunji Gopalji—Balkrishna and D.
406-87—In person—Moti Prema vs Badul Dossaji—E Wilkin.
487-87—E Wilkin—Bodul Dossaji vs Bhana Heera and others—In person.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

The fifth of the Rev. J. Douglas Lord's lectures was delivered on Monday; the subject being the Semitic verb.

The subject was described as the most important part of Semitic grammar, for the full comprehension of which a clear understanding of the root was essential. The Semitic is an "inflectional group" with a certain admixture of the agglutinative type. Words are accordingly resolvable into two distinct elements, predicable and formal, of which the first is the root of the word and the second the termination. Both, however, are in the first place roots, and perhaps, as is commonly supposed, originally monosyllabic, and such, indeed, they have remained in languages which crystallized during the monosyllabic or isolating stage. To prove the common origin and relationship of any two given languages a word must agree in both respects. Of these the formal or inflectional element is the most enduring. When these are alike it affords a strong presumption of identity of root, which is not always so clear, and in some languages most difficult to trace. We have seen the similarity of inflection in our last, and may here note that a large number of roots are not only similar but even identical, thus removing a great difficulty from Semitic philology in their identification. These roots have three and three letters only,—except in the case of a few derivatives—called radicals or root letters. Now it is known that Chinese is monosyllabic, and Egyptian and Accadian of the Turanian family partly so, while Aryan roots are traceable to monosyllables, and the presumption arises that such may have been the case with Semitic roots, but hitherto no search has found it, and words like "em," mother, and "av," father, which might have seemed such, are possibly traceable to the obsolete forms, "Amam" and "Avah." Nor do roots having weak letters, which are at times lost, furnish any argument to the contrary, for it was proved that the weak letter of "Bo," to come, existed in early Assyrian, and the same was shown of "Qum" from Arabic. It was once argued that the short vowels of Aramean indicated early monosyllabism, but these too are the result of decay. The Arabic "Mulk," a country, and Hebrew "Malk," the last being the form of "Melek" before suffixes, which seem to give more colour to the idea, and may equally well be regarded as derivations or as primary nouns. It is known again that a number of roots have two of the radicals common, with similarity of meaning. These two radicals are termed the germ, and correspond to the Aryan root, and it is suggested that the germ which contains the common idea was the original part, while the last letter differentiates them. Thus "Qats" and "Bar" have the idea of cutting, "Pats" of tearing or cutting (each of which in the original have two letters only and an implied vowel.) Some have the first two and others the last two alike. Instances were supplied of both, and Delitsche's theory that those in which the last two are similar are made up by an initial preposition was discussed. It is not, however, conclusive so far, and while some think some law of euphony must account for it, it is hardly possible that it should be a mere coincidence, because then the meaning would not be expected to agree. But if we leave this an open question, still all the radicals of certain onomotopoeic words are essential to the required sound, as "Darakh," Greek "Treko," English "Tread," or Hebrew "Baram," Greek "Bremo," Latin "Fremo." But even with these words we cannot be sure that they are not late formations to suit a triliteral pattern. But whether we can or cannot account for them there is positively no sign of there ever having been anything short of a trisyllabic root in verbs and nouns. Primitive words are those which cannot be traced back to any source. The Semitic noun is older than the verb, and when the same word is both, its use as a verb is pretty certainly subsequent to its use as a substantive. The derived substantive is easily recognized. A verb when said to be primitive, is, therefore, identical in radical power with its first substantive. The radicals in reality represent an idea without any relations, and its relations, when denoted, will be in the direction of verbal action or of a substantive, according to the pronominal suffixes it receives, as "Dibbarti," I spoke, "Divari," my word, "d v r" being either "he spoke" or "a word." Certain changes in the vowels of the root produce different meanings, as "Malik," king, to use the old instance, is active, and "Mulk" is passive. The admitted forms are sufficient to allow of some scores of such formations. The conjugations of the Semitic verbs were next discussed. All are, strictly speaking, regular, though on account of differences which, however, occur regularly, and, according to rule, those having weak letters, and in Hebrew gutturals also are usually spoken of as irregular. Under certain circumstances the centre radicals of concave verbs, which are "Vav" or "Yod," become vowels. The avoidance of diphthongs in Hebrew leads to further complications. But Aramean is simple. The classification of the weak verbs were then described according to the Arabic system of applying them to the word "Faala." If the irregularity is through a guttural the verb is called Pe guttural "Aiyin" or "Lamed" guttural, according as the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd radical is affected, and so also others, as Pe Yod, Pe Nun, and so on. In Arabic verbs Lamed Aleph, and Pe Alif, as well as middle Alif are called hemzated. Arabic verbs of the class "Ye" and "Waw" correspond to Hah lamed He. In each of these cases Arabic represents the fuller and more correct conjugations, indeed the difference between that and the others may be said to gauge the distance of the departure from the real type. Gutturals in Hebrew as said call for special exceptions, but the peculiarities of "Ayin" in Assyrian is less, because it is a guttural, which force it has lost, than that it has become equivalent to "e" and is taken into the vowel of the prefix in the Aorist. In Aramean verbs "Lamed Aleph" and "Lamed He" are indentical, and the two single, even in Hebrew and Assyrian. Two forms, namely those with final "Waw" and final "Ye," in Arabic correspond with Hebrew "Lamed He" and words found in both Hebrew and Arabic, but occupying in the last sometimes one and sometimes the other, point either to defect in Hebrew or more definite expression in Arabic. They are perhaps a later and fuller expression in Arabic. The confusion which exists in some nearly related classes in Assyrian may perhaps suggest that they had not quite settled down to their distinct forms. While Arabic grammarians are right in regarding roots with double radicals as strong, they are plainly wrong in also so classing in hemzated verbs the short hemzated Aleph of the root which in certain circumstances becomes "u" or "i." The chief feature of concave verbs—"Ayin Waw" and "Ayin Yod" is that those letters in certain cases pass into the corresponding vowel, thus curtailing the number and creating diphthongs. Arabic initial "Waw" generally becomes "Yodh" in Hebrew, as "Yalad" from "Walada," and both as well as "Nun" in verbs "Pe Mun" drop out from certain parts of the verb. When two radicals are weak we may have such short forms as "ti" and "ra," the imperatives of "atha(y)" and "raa(y)," he came and he saw. Some of these changes in the verb occur only in certain conjugations, others only in a few words. The conjugations were next considered; the word has not the same application as in Aryan languages, for they are sometimes called moods, but better still flexions. Each has the same tenses and inflections, but by doubling, prefixing, or inserting various letters thereby represent meanings of which the most important are the intensitive, reflexive, and causative. The difference in the names in the different languages shows how far they have departed from the first standard. Hebrew "Piel," Aramean and Assyrian "Pael," are the same as Arabic "Faala," the intensitive form. But there are also further changes. The Assyrian addition "Tan" in some is "Accadian." The "Ith" of the Aramean passives probably occurred in this way. The Arabic 5th conjugation Taqattala would lose the last vowel and nearly the first also leaving T'qattal. The addition of Aleph prosthetic would soon follow, softening the following, no longer an initial syllable, and producing Ith'qattal, which in course became the ordinary passive form as the old ones ceased. The connection of the Shaphel, Hiphel, Aphel, and the 4th Arabic conjugation, all causatives were likewise traced. The first or Qal conjugation is found in all, and the simplest root from "Faala." The three short "pathaks" or "a's" being transitive, middle "Dhana" and "Kesra," *i.e.*, and "i" are generally intransitive. In Hebrew the next is Niphal, which is reflexive, but passive in regard to Qal. The old passive of Hebrew Qal, which is lost, is seen in Arabic Fuala. The four principal conjugations of Assyrian have each two other forms, made by the insertion of "t" and "tan" as "Iftaal" and "Iftanaal" from Paal. It seems plain that lengthening a syllable by a dipthong or doubling consonants naturally account for intensiveness and emphasis. We may perhaps consider that the germs "a" and "sa" are causative, "ta" and "na" reflexive, and that both causative and reflexive are combined in "Sta." The Semitic tense was next considered. It denotes kind of time rather than order of time, like the Aryan tense. Instead of regarding things as past, present or future, it views them as complete or incomplete, definite or indefinite. Corresponding to the first Semitic tense are the Aryan past, perfect, pluperfect and future-perfect, and to the second, the present, the imperfect and future. The peculiarities and difficulties in understanding the tenses were further discussed. The Arabs even did not grasp the real distinction. It was also thought by the lecturer that the supposition that the vav conversive had the power of modulating the uses of tenses had been misleading. He believed that it was merely the fact of that conjunctive occurring together with the historic use of the imperfect which had led to the misapprehension. The verb could have had the same meaning without the conjunctive, as each successive clause expresses some fact which, occurring often, was in relation to the first word, which was perfect, imperfect and then unaccomplished. The conjunctive would naturally be in requisition, but instances were also given from Arabic showing a similar sense of the tense when the particle was absent. The two tenses mentioned belong to the first Semitic language, and are present in all the branches. Through Assyrian we trace back the perfect to its formation from the participle, before which the imperfect was the only tense. The fourfold moods, *i.e.*, the indicative, subjunctive, passive and energetic forms, the last of which is called the cohortative in Hebrew, are of the same antiquity. In Arabic they are in full use. They are with the light of comparative philology plainly traceable in Hebrew though the indicative and subjunctive which are now only distinguished by the use of the particles of the latter. Both of these have also by contraction become confused with the shortened form which is now nearly always in use. The forms as still preserved in Arabic are, Yaqtulu, Yaqtula, Yaqtul and Yaqtulana. In pause the "nun" of the last is omitted, which makes it the same as Hebrew Yaqtulah. There is reason to believe that the passive once had a short "i" termination, which still occurs in poetry, and we recognise in them the three case terminations of the noun, the "u" to represent the full verbal conception, and the "a" the objective idea of motion towards wrest at, while "c" dropped out. These terminations still earlier had the mimation, and were "Um," "Am," "Im." Besides these two decidedly Semitic tenses, we find another—a present tense—in Assyrian and Geeze, and in these only, yet formed on the Semitic analogy in regard to form. The question is, do they belong to the old Semitic stock? and if so why have these two dialects retained them? or if they do not, how have two tenses so similar arisen in two countries so distant and independent? As a matter of fact the Turanian races, both near Assyria and Ethiopia, had a present tense which might have been borrowed, but in any case it can only be the idea which was so borrowed, as the forms are Semitic, and if an attempt had been made to introduce a new Semitic form it is still remarkable that they should be so alike. It is supposed that there were two alternative forms, Isacin and Esoun in Assyria, and Yenger and Yenager in Geeze, for the imperfect, and that the longer was appropriated to the present, while the shorter received an aorist sense. This distinction became applied to all the conjugations. This greatly added to the power of expression in these two languages, which in the other branches was but gradually supplied in other ways. Hebrew expressed the pluperfect by placing the subject between the copula and the verb. The use of the participle was developed practically into a tense and declined, and specially in Syrian, where it is most marked. Arabic expressed its pluperfect by the addition of the particle Qad, meaning "already." With the need of increased accuracy of expression came the use of auxiliaries. An instance is Syriac "Ith," equivalent to Hebrew "Yesh," and seen in negative in Arabic "Laisa." In Syriac its meaning if alone is present, but with "Hava" it becomes past, as "Ithayhh'va," he was. The participle also lost its usual idiom in the sense of continuation, and became a compound as "Chazeh H'vaitha," thou wast looking. The same took place with Arabic "Kana," which with the perfect tense "Kana Kataba" means "he had written," with the imperfect "Kana Yaktubu," he was writing. In modern Arabic this extends even further, as was shewn by instances. But even after this progress, by which some of the languages had fitted themselves for modern acquirements, they can hardly be said to equal the Aryan verb in general utility. We come now to an examination of the forms and inflections of the verb, in which the pronominal parts are subjective and not objective, as the suffixes described in the last lecture. To begin with the third person singular, which is the root form, we have the oldest form seen in Arabic, Qatala; and Geeze, Nagara; in which each radical has a short "*a*". Though the radicals could not suffer change, accent tended to alter the vowels, and we have in one direction Aramaic Q'tal and in the other Hebrew Qatal, in which last the first vowel has been lengthened by the accent. Assyrian which follows the Hebrew type has still further attenuated its last vowel, as seen in "Sacin." The conditions of the vowels, as seen in this instance, characterize the language throughout. The feminine is recognised by possessing the form of an ordinary feminine noun, "Qatalath," and has the same history as that of the noun, Hebrew being Qatalah. The masculine and feminine of the second person in Arabic are "Qatalta" and "Qatalti." Hebrew has lost the final vowel of the feminine, and Aramean of the masculine also. The written but unpronounced letter of Syriac in the feminine is simply for distinction's sake, and has no philological history. The genders are not distinguishable in Assyrian "Sacnat." Strange to say, Geeze in this person has "Ka" and "Ki" for "Ta" and "Ti." In the first person it also has the "Ku" for "Tu" of Arabic, and is "Nagarku," and so it follows again Assyrian "Sacnacu" or "Sacnac." The "Ti" long in Hebrew may be short "Ti" attenuated from "Tu" lengthened, but is very probably a portion of the word "Yati," the alternate form in Assyrian mentioned. The Syriac "Qatleth" must be either direct from Q'talta, by taking the vowel of the pronominal part of the word into the root and lengthening it by way of compensation, or which is more likely "Qataltu" was contracted into "Qataluth," which was further weakened into "Q'taleth." Aramaic masculine "Q'talun" and feminine "Q'talan" helps most in the discovery of the old form of the third person plural, which analogy shows must have been "Qataluna" and "Qatalana." The old form "Qatalun" is found a few times in early Hebrew only, the word, minus the final Nun, being used of both genders. To this agree Assyrian and Geeze, but both have the feminine in "a," as "Sacna" and "Nagara". In this gender Arabic "Qatalna" has lost a long "a", but also proves the certainty of short "a" final, as Assyrian does for the masculine in the degenerated form "Sacnuni". In the same way we find that "Qataltumu" and "Qataltunna" represent the genders of the second person plural. Arabic retains the fullest form in the feminine, but has dropped the "u" in the masculine. This we, however, obtain from Assyrian "Sacnatunu," in which again "m" has changed to "n." Next came Aramean with its usual changes "Q'taltun" and "Q'talten." Ethopic as in the singular has "k" for "t"; but otherwise as Hebrew has lost the last vowels and blunted the remaining "u" to "e," as "Nagarkem," "Nagarken," Hebrew being "Qtaltem" "Q'talten." The agreement in the first person plural is very close. Hebrew is "Q'talnu," and all the rest, except Syriac, which omits the final vowel end in "Na." This probably represents a germ not made use of in the singular. The forms of the second and third persons are a strengthening of the distinctive germs of the persons in the singular. The imperfect is more difficult and has a different root from the perfect, *viz.*, "Qtulu," and its persons are differentiated by prefixing pronominal germs. Suffixes are only added when further distinction is required, as "i" or "in" in the second person feminine to separate it from the masculine and the second and third persons of both genders in the plural to differentiate them from the singular. The first mentioned long "i" of second person singular is alike in Hebrew, Assyrian and Ethiopic. Hebrew has also though rarely "In"—the usual form of Aramean and Arabic is "Ina." The Arabic dual "Ani" which became reduced in Assyrian to long "a" in "Iscuna." In the other persons alluded to, Arabic alone retains the full "Una." Aramean has "Un" and all the rest "u," which is unpronounced in Syriac. The feminine Arabic has from "Yaktaluna" become "Yaktulna." Hebrew agrees with the usual vowel changes in "Tiktolna," but by the Aramean "Yiktalan" we are directed to the full form "Yiktalana." Assyrian and Ethiopian have further decayed, but once more accord in preserving simply long "u" and long "a" The origin of the prefixes of the imperfect tense is more difficult. We may first show their identity. In Hebrew and Aramean we have "Yi" in "Yiktol," but short "a" in "Ya" was the original vowel. Geeze became "Ye," and Assyrian has changed the "y" into "i" as in "Iscun." In Syriac the "Nun," which takes the place of "Yodh," is almost certainly an equivalent germ, and the "Taw" in Tiqtolna of Hebrew third person feminine plural is in the first place an inaccuracy, by which the word has become assimilated to the form of the second person. In other particulars they are alike. But how are we to account for their origin? More than one solution has been offered. One is that they are abbreviations of the pronouns—"a" of the first person for "Ana," "n" in the plural for "Anu" we, and "ta" for "Atta" and "Attem" in the second person of both numbers. The "Ya" of the third is then traced to "Hu." Another theory traces them all to pronominal germs rather than mutilations of pronouns. But for this there is extant at least no germ corresponding to the third person singular. A third, which is perhaps the most popular hypothesis, regards each person as a separate substantial form, according to which the third person masculine corresponds to a masculine noun and the feminine to the noun in that gender. There is no denying the fact that their forms are identical with derivative nouns in those genders, and the same theory would likewise account for the "n" in the third person in Syriac. But it is an objection to this that it involves a threefold structure of the tense, and neither of the three can at present be regarded as conclusive. The lecture closed with the expression of the hope that the student would add to the subject by his own private study, feeling, as every lecturer must feel, who has to pack closely together and condense a large number of facts into a short space, that while no feat of memory could appropriate and assimilate all the information gathered at leisure, but delivered in an hour, it may nevertheless be a nucleus for futur or a reminiscence of past research.

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THE THIBETAN EXPEDITION.

A special correspondent with the Sikkim expeditionary force, telegraphing from Camp Rongli Chu, on the 17th instant, to an up-country paper, says:—

Colonel Graham, with head-quarters, 2 guns and 100 of the Derbyshire arrived here at 11 this morning. Colonel Sir P. Bromhead with 200 of the Pioneers left a few hours earlier to repair the road for the advance of the column. He halts for the night at Lingtam; thence goes on to-morrow 3 miles to Keu Laka.

Lingtu and the range beyond is all under snow still. The Phodong Lama, who has been trying to meet the Phari Jongpen, a local official of the Chumbi Valley, is in camp. The Phari man did not pass Lingtu. To-morrow Colonel Graham with the head-quarters of this little force crosses the Rongli Chu, or Rilli River as it is more familiarly called, and we shall have fairly entered on our task.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

The Raja of Sikkim is sitting at Intchi, or Guntok as it is named; and his only desire seems to be to induce us to delay our march upon Lingtu. His offer of mediation was no doubt prompted by the Thibetan advisers about him. The time has long passed, however, for any such mediation; and the Raja, as you said sometime ago, must "stand down" for the time being while we clear Thibetan intruders out of Sikkim. The 200 so-called regulars and the 600 or 700 village levies now said to be in Lingtu Fort itself are not likely to venture to act upon the offensive, and they are probably in a wretched state owing to the heavy snow which has fallen, and which must have blocked the road to Chumbi over the Jyelapla Pass, which is nearly 14,400 feet high. They have been visited, as you know, by two Thibetan officials; but the latter are not persons of any great importance.

CHINA AND THE THIBETAN LAMAS.

What the Dalai Lama and his advisers at Lhassa may be doing no one here can say; but the effect of China's action in ordering the withdrawal of her representatives must have begun to operate. Speaking to one who knows the Thibetan and Chinese politics well, I learned that the Lamas will hesitate to take any very strong steps in the way of defending their position in Sikkim, now that what they have already done has been so openly disclaimed by China. They may gather some sort of force on their proper frontier to repel any invasion of Thibet; but the people generally will scarcely support them in this for any length of time. The village levies grow discontented at being made to bear arms just when spring is commencing, while the regular troops are few, and these will feel that in the back-ground looms the chance of China's anger. The Pekin Government now know we have no designs whatever against the independence of Thibet, and this being so they are likely to send as their new representatives at Lhassa officials of weight sufficient to reduce the Lamas to obedience. This will, of course, take time, but meanwhile we shall have given both Thibetans and the Thibetan party in Sikkim such evidence of our determination to break down Lhassa influence in this little State as will materially strengthen the hands of China's new representatives. It is mainly owing to ambitious and intriguing monks, junior members of the priesthood in Thibet, that the present trouble has arisen, and it is these who will have to be coerced before a satisfactory solution is arrived at.

As regards the Raja of Sikkim himself he has so far remained at Intchi, though it was feared he might betake himself to his Thibetan friends at Chumbi again, which would undoubtedly have tended to complicate matters further. The Purboo Dewan, the Junior Minister, who recently visited Mr. Paul at Pedong, is with the Raja. The Senior Dewan is in our camp. The Phodong Lama, who was co-Regent during the Raja's absence at Chumbi, saw Lord Dufferin at Darjiling on the 9th. Since then he had been at Chusachew near here, where he expected to meet the Jongpen or district officer of Phari in the Chumbi Valley. That official did not pass Lingtu, and the Phodong Lama accordingly came to our camp at Rhenok Ridge yesterday. There seems good reason to suppose that the Raja will remain quietly at Intchi and await the course of events, as he has nothing to fear from us personally; our quarrel being with the Lhassa authorities.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

As regards the movements of the expeditionary force, the following will be the disposition to-morrow:—200 of the 32nd Pioneers, under Colonel Bromhead, will be in advance at Keu Laka on the Lingtu Road. The remainder of the Lingtu Column under Colonel Graham, will be at Lingtam, 3½ miles on this side of Keu Laka. The stockade here on the Rongli Chu will be held by 250 of the Pioneers under Lieutenant Peterson. The Intchi Column, about 500 strong, under Colonel Michell, will be at Rhenok Bazar; 215 of the Pioneers and 100 of the 13th remain to hold Pedong, Colonel Nicholls commanding. The total strength of the force is 1,600. We have 274 Europeans and 1,308 Natives as our rank and file.

ON THE MARCH.

There is not much to say about to-day's march. We left our camp below the Rhenok Ridge at 8 a.m. crossed the Ridge and dropped down to this camp, where the advance guard arrived soon after 10 o'clock, the distance being only six miles. The road was slippery in part owing to a thunderstorm which broke over the hills last evening. The day was beautifully fine, and through field-glasses we saw the Lingtu Fort clearly enough, with the snow-clad slopes about it and the snowy range in rear. Two hundred of the Pioneers had marched out of the place at 7-30 a.m. for Lingtam, so we occupied ground in the stockade left vacant by them. Everyone here now is accommodated within this stockade, which is on the left bank of the river. As we are only some 2,600 feet above sea level it is hot and close here. Rain is threatening as I write at 5 p.m. The Pioneers have built a good temporary bridge, which mules can pass over, and there is an excellent ford just above it. The ground has been partially cleared for a permanent bridge 200 yards higher up. Steep hills clothed with dense jungle, broken in places by bare patches, run down to the river on every side. The scenery is very beautiful, while the Rongli rushes along over big boulders like a Scotch mountain stream.

The only accident in camp life was finding the body of a mule driver suspended by the neck from a tree. The man who had been missing since yesterday had evidently hanged himself. A native was brought in a prisoner, and rumour credited him with the murder, but he seems to have been maligned.

THE FORT AT LINGTU.

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper gives the following description of the Fort at Lingtu:—

From such information as is forthcoming it would seem that there is still a Thibetan garrison at Lingtu, but it appears to be small in number, and probably counts not more than from 30 to 40 men. This so-called fort is believed to consist only of a single wall built at right angles across the road which leads to Jeylapla and Tibet. It runs from the top of the hill to a precipitous declivity at its other end. It is said to be built of rough stone, and is believed to be some eight feet thick and 16 feet high! At each extremity is a tower or bastion which is stated to be used as shelter for the garrison, for which purpose there exists also a building which looks like a stone hut, behind the wall. The road runs through a gateway, and the approaches are protected by two small sungars on the zig-zag ascent up the hill. The wall is loopholed, and the greater part of the garrison is believed to be armed with guns or rifles of sorts. Whether the Thibetans intend to avail themselves of these opportunities is uncertain, and apparently will continue to be uncertain until we actually reach the place. Against the probability of their showing fight is the fact that no reinforcements have been sent to Lingtu, nor so far as we know, into other parts of Sikkim. The Lingtu garrison is an isolated detachment a long way from home, and it will certainly be a proceeding at variance with Oriental character if, under such circumstances, the defenders of that place do not take the course which prudence will inevitably suggest. It looks, indeed, as if the Thibetan authorities were convinced that we are about to invade their country. Instead of taking the offensive in Sikkim they appear to have determined to content themselves with protecting the passes leading from Sikkim to Thibet. From Gipmochi to the Doukyia Pass they are reported to have stationed men at all the principal routes, numbering some 4,000 troops at Chumbi and smaller forces on the other roads. These precautions we, of course, know to be unnecessary, as there is no intention whatever of our invading Thibet. Colonel Graham may find it necessary to assert British authority to the Jeylapla pass, but his instructions are on no account to cross the Thibetan border.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Service on Thursday, 22nd, at 6-30 p.m. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. A. G. Lewis.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

To-day, March 22.
4-30 p.m., Evensong and address by the Rev. Father Page.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HARBOUR SERVICES.

A Service of Song will be held on board the ship Oceana (by kind permission of the Captain) at half past seven this (Thursday) evening. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited to attend.

A PARSEE ORPHANAGE AND SANITARIUM.

The third day's funeral ceremonies in connection with the lamentable death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit—an event which was recorded in these columns a couple of days ago—have been made the occasion for the establishment of several magnificent charities with a view to commemorate his name. Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the deceased's father, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the deceased's uncle and father-in-law, and other relations have subscribed the munificent sum of Rs. 6,78,150 for charitable purposes. For the establishment of a Parsee Orphanage bearing the deceased's name, his father has contributed Rs. 3,64,200 in all, namely, Rs. 2,14,200 in cash and a house situated in Meadow Street of the value of Rs. 1,50,000, the rental of which, exclusive of all charges, is Rs. 12,000 a year. At the performance of the funeral ceremony on Tuesday afternoon, the total sum subscribed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit and members of his family for charitable purposes amounted to Rs. 5,54,200, while the amount subscribed by Sir Dinshaw Petit and members of his family on the same occasion was Rs. 42,750, making an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,96,950. At the further funeral ceremony performed yesterday (Wednesday) morning, Mr. Nusserwanji Petit announced his intention of founding a Parsee Sanitarium of Bandora at a cost of Rs. 80,000. He gives two of his bungalows, situated at Bandora, to be used as a sanitarum, and two bungalows, situated at Tardeo, the rents and profits of which latter will be applied for the expenses and maintenance of the sanitarium. A further sum of Rs. 1,200 was also subscribed for charitable purposes at yesterday morning's ceremony. Thus the two days' subscriptions for charitable objects give a grand total of Rs. 6,78,150 as above stated. We give below the particulars of some of the other principal charities:—

Rs. 1,00,000 were subscribed from the deceased's own estate; Rs. 50,000 by his mother Bai Dinbai; Rs. 25,000 by his widow Bai Hirabai, daughter of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit; Rs. 10,000 by Bai Avabai, deceased's sister and wife of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit; Rs. 3,000 by the deceased's sister's son, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, the deceased's adopted son; and Rs. 2,000 by Bai Hamabai Framjee Petit, daughter of deceased's sister. Of the total sum subscribed for charities, Rs. 1,00,000 are to be given in Government promissory notes to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds, who are to open an account in their books in the name of the deceased, and apply the interest to various charitable objects. Rs. 15,000 for opening in Surat a charitable dispensary, for which an application was made to deceased in his lifetime. Rs. 10,000 for establishing in the deceased's name a dispensary in the Wadda Taluka of the Tanna Zillah. Rs. 5,000 to the fund of the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit branch dispensary of the Bombay Native Dispensary. Rs. 5,000 to the fund of the Oodwarra dispensary, which is to be opened in the deceased's name. Rs. 4,000 to the maintenance of the Khetwadi gymnasium, which is to be continued in the deceased's name. Rs. 3,000 to the fund of the girls' school at Broach bearing the deceased's name. Rs. 3,000 to provide *gumbhar* feasts at Khairgaum in the name of the deceased. Rs. 2,500 to the fund of the Merwanjee Manockjee Patel fire-temple. Rs. 1,000 to each of the undermentioned libraries—the Native General Library, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the Fort Reading Room and Library, the Sir Dinshaw Petit Kandawalla Mohla Library, the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Colaba Library, and the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Anklesur Library. Rs. 1,000 to the trustees of the Broach Parsee Punchayet for providing books to poor students. Rs. 1,000 to the fund for the education of Persian Zoroastrians. Rs. 1,000 to the *gumbhar* fund of the Broach Parsee community. Rs. 1,000 to the fund for Poor Parsees' Homes. Rs. 1,000 to the fund for the conveyance of the Parsee dead at Billimora. Rs. 1,000 to the fund for the mobeds of the Ahmednagar fire-temple, Rs. 1,000 to the Bombay Institute for Deaf-Mutes. Rs. 1,000 to the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Lepers' Home fund. Rs. 1,000 to the fund of the Bazm Rozai Beheram Assembly at Poona. Rs. 1,000 to the Meherjee Rana Library at Nowsaree. Rs. 500 to the fire-temple at Madroi Gaum. Rs. 500 to the fund of the Moolla Feroze Madressa. Rs. 500 to the fund of the Moolla Feroze Library. Rs. 500 to the fund of the Dinshaw Petit Library of the Cercle Litteraire. Rs. 500 to the Cowasjee Dinshaw Library. Rs. 500 to the fund of the Bombay Gymnasium, Rs. 500 to the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals. Rs. 500 to the *gumbhar* fund and fund for the conveyance of the Parsee dead at Alwar Gaum. Rs. 500 to the fund of the True and Orthodox Zoroastrian Religious Society. Rs. 500 to the fund of the M. K. Longda fire-temple. Rs. 500 to the fund for the conveyance of the Parsee dead at Poona. Rs. 500 to the Baharkot Mooktad fund in Bombay. Rs. 500 to the fund for the conveyance of the Parsee dead at Surat. Rs. 500 to the fund of the Damaun Sagdi. Rs. 1,000 for a road to the wells at Itchapore. Rs. 500 to the fund of the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Dispensary at Khairgaum. Rs. 300 to the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital. Rs. 100 to the Fort Homeopathic Dispensary, besides sums of Rs. 100 each to many of the charitable and educational institutions in Bombay and the mofussil.

THE VICTORIA DOCK.

The following is Mr. Ormiston's progress report for March:—

1. Blasting rock in the channel was carried on during the month by divers, and 9,825 cubic feet of rock removed.

2. By the end of the month the portion of the Prince's Dock south wall, barring the communication passage, had been removed, and this passage was then ready for the entrance of ships.

3. The hydraulic engine house buildings have made good progress. The erection of the engine was nearly completed, and the boiler setting finished.

4. The 80 feet gates were entirely finished by the evening of the 20th, as well as the two gate machines. The gates were swung several times before the admission of water to the dock.

5. The work on the 64 feet bridge was completed by the end of the month, with the exception of part of the deck planking and back balance weights, and the erection of the 80 feet bridge commenced on the 7th; this latter work has made good progress, all the turning machinery being fixed and ready for work.

6. The erection of the first 5 cargo-cranes was begun on the 10th, and a further consignment of 15 arrived from Elswick during the month. The balance have been shipped, and are expected by the beginning of April.

7. The work on the sheds has made good progress: and with the exception of laying the sidings in the sheds on the jetties, and putting on the tiles, very little remains to be done. The shed on south quay is well forward.

8. The dredgers "Teredo" and "Kuphus" worked at the removal of the toe of the main dam. The "Kuphus" the whole of the month, and the "Teredo" from the 11th, they together removed 138,400 tons of material by the end of the month.

9. On the evening of the 21st in the presence of his Excellency the Governor and a large concourse of people, Lady Reay raised the sluice, admitting water into the dock through the culverts of the communication passage, and by the end of the month it was full to spring tide level. The total time during which the sluices were up was altogether about 28 hours.

10. As Messrs. Kirby & Co.'s contract is finished, and the final measurements are being taken out, no payments on account of work have been made for the month.

11. The daily average number of men and women working on the dock for Messrs. Kirby & Co., was 747, the greatest number on one day (1st) being 1,253.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS.

The following is the programme of the second English tour of the Parsee cricketers.

	June.		
F	8—Leyton	v.	Gentlemen of Essex.
M	11—Blackheath	v.	" Kent.
F	15—Kennington Oval	v.	" Surrey.
M	18—Chiswick Park	v.	" Middlesex.
F	22—	v.	
M	25—Southampton	v.	" Hants.
F	29—Brighton	v.	" Sussex.
	July.		
Tu	3—Hastings	v.	Gentlemen of Hastings.
F	6—Portsmouth	v.	United Services.
M	9—Leicester	v.	Gentlemen of Leicestershire.
F	13—Manchester	v.	" Longsight.
M	16—Stoke-on-Trent	v.	" Staffordshire.
F	20—	v.	
M	23—Liverpool	v.	" Liverpool.
F	27—Lord's	v.	" Marylebone Club.
M	30—Northampton	v.	" Northamptonshire.
	August.		
F	3—Bournemouth	v.	Gentlemen of District.
M	6—Norwich	v.	" Norfolk.
F	10—Kennington Oval	v.	" Surrey.
M	13—Eastbourne	v.	" Eastbourne.
F	17—Leyton	v.	Eleven of Public Schools.
M	20—Lord's	v.	Gentlemen of Marylebone Club.
F	24—Selhurst	v.	Gentlemen of East Surrey.
M	26—Scarborough	v.	Gentlemen of Scarborough.
	September.		
F	1—	v.	
M	4—Birmingham	v.	Gentlemen of Warwickshire.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Daily Prices—Beef—	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Sweet bread per each	0	4	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
per Sirloin lb.	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort			2nd Sort		
Saddle, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	6	0	2	6
Do. small	0	2	3	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0		...	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	8	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	3	0
Do. Small per each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	0	14	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	6	0
Grapes, white per seer	0	5	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	6	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	4	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Mangoes, common per doz	4	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1	0	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	2	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	10	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr..	1	0	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	10	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per			
Pickles, Country.			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	0	10
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Dry Fish—			
Pompret, white, large, per each	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each	0	14	0
Do. small, per each	0	3	0
Palah, large	0	1	3
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	1	0
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	4
Donugry fish, each	0	1	6
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	0	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. small, per maund	1	0	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	4
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	2	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	9	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Turnips, large, per doz.	0	12	0
Do. small, per doz.	0	6	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	2	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals Bombay, per doz	0	4	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Cucumbers, per doz.	0	9	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	1	6
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water cresses per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	12	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	3	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HOLD-ALLS.—Best Tan Canvass, Extra Strong leather straps. Invaluable for Travellers, holding Rug, Pillow, Ulster, Walking Sticks, Umbrella, &c., &c. From Rs. 10-8.—THORPE & Co., Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

TURKISH BATH Dressing Gowns, invaluable for travellers and boardship wear. Rs. 15-8. THORPE and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

AGING and MEASURING.—Horses will be aged and measured at the Race Course on MONDAY, the 26th March, at 7 a.m.

LADIES' JERSEYS, Knitted Petticoats, Children's Frocks, Comforters, Shawls, Parasols, Toys, and Fancy Goods.—The E. P. and G. Stores.

COOK'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—On SATURDAY next, March 24th, at 8-30 p.m. Band and Refreshment.—Fare ONE RUPEE.

A GENTLEMAN going up-country is willing to act as AGENT to firms in Machinery, Watches, Books, &c.—Apply to No. 13, care of this Paper.

CHILDREN'S BASSINETTES and PERAMBULATORS with and without rubber tyers, Morocco lined, with reversable hoods. Excellent finish.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING with FURNISHED ROOM can be had for a married couple or 2 single Gentlemen with a European family at Bandora.—Apply to H, care of this Paper.

FROSTED and OPAL GLASSWARE, our new Novelties, such as Butter Pots, Sugar Pots, Ice Plates, Ice Pails, Sweets, Flower Pots in both these just to hand. Apyly sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ELPHINSTONE LODGE, MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, fully furnished, and in excellent repair.—Apply J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ICES, ICES, ICES.—FOUR kinds daily. Every day different kinds. If you like to have really good Ice Cream go to the Vienna Confectioner. Also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities to be had at the Vienna Confectionery, No. 25, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

AN elderly woman is willing to take charge of children out of arms in return for her passage home 2nd class by P. & O. As she only came to Bombay in November last there will be a reduction of 20 per cent. up to 25th May—Apply "J. S.," care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An iron-frame grinding MILL, fitted with 2ft. 8in. dia. French burr stones, driven by bullock gear, complete in every respect, and capable of grinding 100 Maunds of wheat or other grain per 12 hours. May be seen and particulars obtained at 191, Falkland Road, Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed with my wife at the above Hotel for more than a fortnight, and have found everything very comfortable indeed, and the Proprietors are most obliging. I have known one of the Proprietors, Mr. Pestonji, since 1861 and 1862, when he was Messman of the 24th Regiment, Bombay N.I., and have always found him most civil and obliging. I have been very well pleased with the Table kept, which is good, and the charges most reasonable.—J. A. R. (Major Retired) Bombay Army.

WANTED, for the 14th Bo. Infy., a BANDMASTER.—Apply, stating terms, and sending copies of testimonials to BAND PRESIDENT, 14th Bo. Infy., Bhuj.

COMPOSITORS.—Good JOBBING and NEWS HANDS WANTED. Only competent men will be appointed—Apply, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

MANY who generally find trouble with their DOMESTIC SERVANTS are requested to apply to R. NOWROSJEE, who will PROCURE and SUPPLY them with Best and Sharp men, opposite Macropolo, Meadow Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery, Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor: F. FINKELSTEIN, 73b., Esplanade Road, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

KHUNDALLA, TO LET, "Victoria Lodge" and "Deena Villa" with an extensive view, completely furnished.—Apply N. I. MANECKJI, Girgaum Back Road.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Replete with every comfort. Best view, Excellent Table, First-rate Wines. Terms moderate. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS CLUB HOTEL for Parsee Gentlemen at "Langholm House," Mahableshwar. Entrance fee, Rs. 25 per annum. Board and Lodging Rs. 4 per day. Only 40 Members admitted. Apply to the Proprietors, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur

ON VIEW, Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s surplus stock, which will be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY next, in the premises lately occcupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

TO BE SOLD or LET (STONE HOUSE), Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply to the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant, and Harmless. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER Church Gate Street, Fort.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE to Mofussil residents. As we wish that our superior K. V. TEAS can be drunk in every household, a parcel of 7lbs. will be sent free of railway charge. Price list on application.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE
WITHOUT RESERVE
at Rampart Row, in the old shop of Messrs.
HAMILTON AND CO.
ON FRIDAY THE 23RD DAY OF MARCH.
Sale to commence at 1 p.m.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE AND Co.
ARE INSTRUCTED to sell by Public Auction the surplus stock-in-trade belonging to
MESSRS. BOLTON & Co.

The same consisting of Leather Goods, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Lady's Companions, Bags, Writing and Office Requisites, Glass Ware, Plated Ware, Enamelled Ware, K. O Table Lamps, K. O. Stoves, Bird Cages, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Stationery, Water Filters, Clocks, Timepieces, Watches, M. O. P. and Ivory Buttons, and a Large Collection of Toys in variety.

Also a handsome collection of (the celebrated, "Thonet" of Vienna)
Superb Bentwood Furniture Walnut Polished, most stylish and latest design.

Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Easy Chairs, Folding Chairs, Children's (high) Chairs and Carriage Chair's, Office Revolving Chairs. Piano-stools, Foot-stools, High (Table) Stools, Flower-pot Stands, Bedroom, Sofas, Couches, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AND FIELDS' LAND AT MAROLE, IN SALSETTE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Khoja Visram Gangjee, by virtue of a Mortgage, dated 23rd October, 1886, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Khoja Mahomed Curimbhoy, the following:—

Lot No. 1—All that piece of Land with the Messuage, or Tiled Dwelling House, with earthen walls, admeasuring about 40 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth, situate at Marole, Talooka Salsette, Tookdi Thana, and bounded on the East by the house of Cassum Meeya and Mahomed Baloo, on the West by Khuduk-road & Pond, on the South by a passage, and next to it a chawl of Antone Kiriat, and on the North by house of Vermalgut and Matus Durjee.

Lot No. 2—Varkas and fields' Land, with trees, &c., at Marole, in Purjapore, Talooka Salsette, Tookdi Thana, Thikan Kumsakore, Dhap 15, Tax Rs. 8, yielding about 5,000 Bundles of Grass, and bounded on the East, West and North by Land of Sett Ardeshirjee Wadia, & on the South by Land of Ramchunder Luxoomun Katarey and Ussel Parnani and Munoo Pereira.

Varkas and fields' Land, with trees, &c., at Thikan Chall, Dhepe-fare 39, Tax Rs. 20-14-0, yielding about 25,000 Bundles of Grass, and bounded on the East, West, North and South by Land of Sett Ardesirjee Wadia.

A field, Thikan Vichuv, and bounded on the East and West by field of Pascol Perele Kary, on the South and North by Land of Sett Ardesirjee Wadia. Numbers given according to the old Customs as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Falni Nos.	Land Acre	Akar Fee.
25	0	0	0—29	2—1
25	2	0	0—1½	2—0
31	4	0	0—29	5—0
22	0	3	3—0	0—4
22	0	4	0—2	0—1
24	0	1	0—8	0—6
25	0	2	0—15	0—9
25	0	3	0—2	0—1
25	0	1	0—1	0—½
26	0	8	0—19	0—13
22	2	0	0—39	6—0
176	1	0	0—20¼	7—0
177	0	1	3-20	5—0

For further particulars add conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND SUNDRY IRON-WORK AT RIPON IRON-WORKS, CARNAC BUNDER.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1888, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action at the Ripon Iron-works, Carnac Bunder, by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in *Bc* James Donald (an Insolvent), consisting of Allen's centrifugal pumps, galvanized dish ends, curved plates and sheets for water-cartandtanks, &c. A quantity of Mangalore tiles, barrels of plumbago, chokes for wheels of portable engines, gear for turbine, a quantity of cast-iron borings, pipes, castings for Smith's hearths, castings for Municipal water-carts, wheels, pullies and latrines, bars, channel, Tee and Anglo-iron, iron scrap, C. I. shaft couplings, pieces of steel, gas pipes, assorted bolts, nuts, washers, files, hammers, screw nails, water pipes, band saws, leather and cotton belting, fittings for sugar-cane mills, mortar mill, finials, &c., Office furniture consisting of large office desk cabinet. Large tables, cupboards, copying press with stand, T. and B. chairs, Chubb's iron safe, side-board, hat rack time-piece, filter drawing board, T square iron tables, clock, stool, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at B. B. and C. I. Railway Foreman's Quarters, Parell, the Blackwood and Teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, firstrate pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, table ornaments, &c. The property of J. H. WARDALL Esq.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.
At 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, with removeable coachbox and harness.

1 handsome strong English-built Landau, in very good order.

1 fast trotting bay Australian horse, goes in saddle and harness.

1 chestnut waler, gelding, 15-1, aged, good Royal Infantry charger, goes in single harness.

1 handsome, strongs English-built, canoe-shaped landau, by Kesterton and Co.

1 handsome, English-built, square-shaped landau, by Kesterton and Co.

1 handsome, strong, canoe-shaped landau, on C spring, by Kesterton and Co.

1 handsome, strong, English-built, glass-fronted, miniature brougham, by Kesterton and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses at Byculla. On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Ally bin Ameer's Stable, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., the property of different dealers, proceeding to their native country.

A lot of high caste Arab and Persian horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, &c., &c.
The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome specially designed artistic household furniture of the best make and workmanship, by Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts, electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases-rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, a handsome strong English-built, glass fronted, miniature Brougham, an English-built light comfortable Victoria, and English-built mail phæton, a handsome strong Calcutta-built dog-cart, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chesnut waler horses, a handsome strong bay waler horse, sets of English-made double and single harness, &c., the property of F. KIRBY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1888.

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Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

MONDAY'S quotations are repeated in every item of Reuter's London financial quotations of last evening. No. 2 Soft White Wheat in Liverpool was 1d. per cental cheaper, but other prices of Wheat, and those of Seeds, come unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, as it had opened yesterday, with Sales only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 700 bales Surats. The only change in spot prices was in "Good" Dhollera, which is quoted 1-16d. lower. American Arrivals were unaltered in all positions.

The Manchester Market had been quiet, and prices had at length given way to some extent. 7lb. Shirtings were ⅛d. and 8½lb. Shirtings 1½d. lower, 39 in. Jacconets, 45 in. Mulls, and 5½ lb. Madapollams were down ⅛d; and 40s. Mule Twist had declined ⅛d. per lb.

In New York the spot price of Cotton fell yesterday ⅛s. say to 10 cents; and in July Futures there was a drop of 21 points, at 9·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, however, were light compared with the two previous years, the figures being as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts	7,000	13,000	13,000
Three days' do.	29,000	27,000	36,000
Since 1st Sept. '87	5,019,000	5,001,000	4,740,000

Our Cotton Market has been dull to-day with next to no enquiry from any quarter, and prices may be called a rupee lower all round. The few purchases reported comprise 200 bales of Wadwan, at Rs. 195-200; the same quantity of Karanja, at Rs. 210; besides a little Veraval at Rs. 80-90 per candy.

In the Seed and Wheat Markets there has been very little doing. The former is firm, and the latter steady at our last quotations. A contract for some 800 tons of New Linseed, for June-July delivery, is reported at Rs. 6-2-6 per cwt, the sellers being Europeans, and the buyers natives.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,865 bales.
Wheat	16,146 cwt.
Linseed	8,130 „
Rapeseed	3,859 „
Gingelly	3,727 „
Groundnuts	5,111 „

The Banks and Stock and Share Markets have been closed to-day for the Parsi Jamshedi Naoroz holiday,

The Liverpool telegram to hand this evening reports that the Cotton Market opened easier this morning: probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 8,000 bales.

SPECTACLES.
DEFECTIVE SIGHT:
NOTICE.
MR. N. LAZARUS
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
is now in BOMBAY, and may be CONSULTED DAILY at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Rampart Row.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

MACTAVISH—March 13, at Sea, on board the S.S. Clan Macintosh, homeward bound, Alexander Burnett Mactavish, late Commander, S.S. Arratoon Apcar, aged 49 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAM—February 27, at Simla, the wife of W J Ham, Assistant Director-General P O, prematurely, of a son (still-born).

DEATH.

SMART—March 13, William Colville Smart, Assistant in the Silk concern of Messrs. Louis Payen and Co., accidently drowned in the River Jellinghi, when travelling by boat to join his factory, aged 52.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1888.

Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Bill must be, in at least one respect, a surprise to the public at home. When Lord Randolph Churchill, in the first week of the Session, obtained a Royal Commission to inquire into the charges of corruption and mismanagement that have been made against the Metropolitan Board of Works neither he nor any one else can have believed that the guilty Board was to be doomed to extinction by Mr. Ritchie's Bill. Perhaps he is disappointed as well as surprised. When you have set your heart upon clearing out the Augean stable it is not pleasant to find that some one as zealous as yourself has pronounced his *delenda est* upon it, and is preparing to level its walls with the ground. Lord Randolph's only consolation—if he can derive consolation from the difficulties of her Majesty's Government—must be that Mr. Ritchie has taken in hand a task which may prove beyond his power. For the Local Government Bill, as it presents itself to us in brief telegraphic outline, seems an exceedingly ambitious measure. No one expected that in one bold stroke the Cabinet would try to reform local Government in counties and local Government in London. This latter enterprise, indeed, has always been exceedingly repugnant to Conservative opinion. No one wanted the Corporation of the City of London to be reformed, it was contended; things were going on fairly well, and they would not go on any better if a cut and dried constitution, devised in the light of the latest Radical notions, were substituted for that strangely evolved fabric which does duty for a Municipality in the City. Mr. Ritchie's project for making London a County, giving it a County Council, and putting a Lord Lieutenant at the head of it, will disturb the equanimity of the apologists for the old order of things. We cannot think that any device so certain to bring the New Zealander to the ruins of London Bridge as the abolition of the Lord Mayor can have entered into Mr. Ritchie's mind. If it has, and a brand new Lord Lieutenant is to be perched where Lord Mayors have stood for centuries, the achievement will be one of the most revolutionary of which even a Tory Democracy is capable. At all events the large addition to the scope of the measure which Mr. Ritchie has made in including a reform of metropolitan local Government in its purposes carries with it a large addition to the risks which encompass it. The Government have had to reckon, in preparing their Bill, upon the possibilities of a revolt on the part of "the Gentlemen of England," as the late Lord Derby named the Country Party of his day, against any measure which would deprive them of their prescriptive claims to an influential part in the government of rural England. Mr. Ritchie, a month ago, spoke confidently of the ability of the Government to meet every difficulty on this score. Is he as confident as regards a possible revolt of the City against that part of the Bill which deals with metropolitan self-government? London Government is in itself so vast a subject—almost as vast as that of the Municipal Government of Bombay—that it claims a Bill to itself and the legislative labours of a month. At this distance it is difficult to prophecy good or evil concerning Mr. Ritchie's Bill. But the possibility that it may have to stand the cross-fire of county members on the one side, and metropolitan members on the other, seem to have been brought very near in the hostile criticism which the Conservative Press has already applied to it.

The magnitude of the task which the Government have taken in hand is proclaimed in the history of the many attempts that during the last twenty years have unsuccessfully been made to deal with it. Innumerable and grievous, Mr. Gladstone lately said, have been the failures of local Government reformers of both parties. Mr. Goschen, while President of the Poor Law Board, as it was then called, in 1871, made a more ambitious attempt than any who have come after him. When Mr. Stansfeld tried his hand at the task in Mr. Gladstone's next administration he wisely resolved to attack the problem in detail, beginning with an attempt to adjust local boundaries. This is perhaps one of the most difficult parts of the undertaking, as a recent writer points out when he reminds us that an inhabitant of a local board district may be under no fewer than six governments—the local board, the vestry, the burial board, the quarter Sessions, the union, and the school board, and that there is such a bewildering overlapping of areas that any of these authorities may be different for inhabitants of different parts of the same local board district. Mr. stansfeld thought the boundary question quite important enough to claim a Bill for itself, but he called his Bill, in a phrase which Mr. Gladstone does not seem to have forgotten, "the mere fringe of a great question." And yet though "hasten slowly" was his motto, he could not hasten at all. The Liberal party were never at any time in earnest about the matter, and Mr. Stansfeld's smaller measure went the way of Mr. Goschen's larger. The latest attempt in the same direction was that which was made by Mr. Sclater Booth, the present Lord Basing, when President of the Local Government Board in Lord Beaconsfield's administration. He seemed as earnest as his predecessor had been, and was as unsuccessful If any single cause can be assigned for this uniform failure of attempts to deal with this question it will be found in the absence of the one element which could have made the public out of doors interested in the work and anxious for its success. No one, before Mr. Ritchie, had brought in a Local Government Bill which would give the ratepayer direct representation in the new local authority which it was proposed to constitute. Sometimes it has been proposed that the county board should be elected, half by the Boards of Guardians, half by the county magistrates. Mr. Sclater Booth's, the latest measure but one, was a shade more liberal, in that it proposed to leave the "pundits of the quarter sessions," as Sir William Harcourt has named the justices, the nomination to only a third of the seats on county boards, the remaining two-thirds being left for the Boards of Guardians to nominate to them. But even this was a gift that no one thought worth having, and the sum and substance of all experience in regard to the matter was that it was not worth while to legislate upon it on any other basis than that of a direct representation of the ratepayers on the county boards which it was proposed to constitute. No measure would be acceptable, the Farmer's Alliance declared the other day, that did not give the ratepayers full control over the rates. This cannot have been a sentiment unacceptable to the Government, since Mr. Balfour himself has roundly declared his inability to see why the counties have all this time been refused the right of self-government which the principal Reform Act of 1835 conferred upon boroughs.

Apparently, however, the Government have displeased their friends by the boldness with which they have tackled the problem. The Conservative Press condemn the Bill, quite as much, we suspect, because it tries to reform the Local Government of London as well as that of the provinces, as because of any infringement that it may make upon the quarter sessions privileges of the country gentlemen. The Government will probably be urged to drop that part of the Bill which deals with London, which will otherwise be a serious and possibly fatal incumbrance, and which can most conveniently be considered as a separate measure. Another part of the Bill in which danger lurks is doubtless that which confers upon the new county boards the powers of a licensing authority. It is impossible for Mr. Ritchie to deal with that matter in the spirit in which he received a deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance lately without forfeiting the never-to-be-despised good will of the publicans. The Bill, if we can read into it what the President of the Local Government Board told Sir Wilfrid Lawson and the teetotallers, will empower the boards to reduce the number of drinking houses in the area under their jurisdiction by refusing to renew licenses wherever they think there are too many houses in a district. This is a distinct triumph to the temperance party, andas distinct a mortification to the allies of other days who turned their public houses into Conservative committee rooms, and thought they won the General Election of 1874 for Mr. Disraeli. Here, then, is another class aggrieved by the Bill, and this grievance will be the greater, if it be the case, that the Bill makes no provision for compensating the dispossessed liquor-seller when his calling and occupation are gone at the bidding of the county licensing authority. It will require no little tact, probably the throwing over of some important parts of the measure, to save it from disaster. Government seem to have been thorough enough in their treatment of the subject. They have doubtless thought that only thus could they secure the co-operation of their Radical and Liberal Unionist allies. But if in doing this they have alienated the country party, the city party, and the party of universal distribution which drinks and gets its living out of drink, the defections will be numerous enough to place the Bill in peril. However, the House of Commons has yet to declare itself, and as it is not a party measure it is possible that the broad democratic basis on which it seems to have been built up will gain support for it from quarters of the House to which the Government do not often look for help.

A correspondent gives us some news from Zanzibar, where Colonel Euan Smith, who succeeds Sir John Kirke as Consul-General, has recently entered upon the duties of his office. The development of German influence has assumed proportions which can hardly be realised by those who remember the state of things political in that country a few years since. The change is attributed to the apathy of the Home Government, who gave no support to Sir John Kirke in the interest of the British community, whom the Sultan regarded with favour, knowing that he had nothing to fear at its hands for his independence, and he had come to acquiesce in our strange crotchets about the impropriety of the slave trade. His Highness dreaded the development of German influence on the African Coast, and he made no secret of his sentiments, but when a German frigate showed her guns and made preparations to bombard his capital, he had no option but to concede all that was required of him. The impression is that had the Home Government taken a decided attitude the German aggression would have been successfully resisted by the Zanzibaris. As it is, the Teutons now occupy the position hitherto accorded by the goodwill of the Sultan to our countrymen. They are endeavouring, however, to do too much, founding small colonies which the climate decimates. The mortality amongst the German settlers is very heavy. On the other hand, the British element is standing together and is determined to recover lost ground. A railway of a hundred miles from some convenient point on the coast to the slopes of the African Ghats is under consideration. It will bridge the unhealthy swamps, which make access to the healthy interior difficult and dangerous, and will thus pave the way for legitimate trade, which is the best antidote to the traffic in human beings.

The power of fireproofing material is one that has long been desired, but most of the so-called inventions have been more or less unsatisfactory, only those materials which have some natural fire-resisting qualities of their own proving capable of successful treatment. A recent invention, however, makes this operation easier of accomplishment, and the future may see ordinary materials so manipulated as to be absolutely fire-resisting. The salt called borotungstate of soda, in solution, is found to render materials which are steeped in it absolutely fire-resisting This is particularly noticeable in *papier maché* or celluloid articles, as the fireproofing salts can be placed in the material in the liquid state. Now that celluloid has made such gigantic advances as a material to replace timber and iron it is important to be able to make it at least as fireproof as the latter. Celluloid wheels are used for railway trains in some parts of the world, and these, when saturated with the necessary salts, will be indestructible by fire. But, perhaps, the most valuable form in which the new invention can be applied is in the preparation of fireproof paper. Documents that are incombustible would be a great advance on anything we have at present, and the need for fireproof record rooms would not be so great. All over India, documents whose destruction would occasion terrible loss and expense, are scattered about in buildings which can be easily burnt down and which have no means at hand of quenching a fire. The burning of the Record Office at Allahabad shows us how great the danger is, and how valuable fireproof paper would be, for the most valuable documents could be written on it, while commoner matters might be written on ordinary paper and kept in fireproof boxes of prepared *papier maché*. The invention will be a valuable one for this country.

Captain A. G. Curzon Howe, R. N., has been selected for the appointment of Flag-Captain to Admiral Fremantle, on that officer taking over the command of the East India Squadron. Admiral Fremantle is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 16th of April.

Dr. Bhicajee Eduljee Ghaswalla, L.M. and S., Honorary Assistant Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Khaira.

The probable result of the storming of Lingtu will perhaps be understood when it is stated that Mr. Paul has thoughtfully provided a Union Jack and flag-staff complete for the fort.

The Duke of Orleans has not gone with the Sikkim expedition, but is still out shooting in the Terai.

The Dufferin Memorial Committee will probably present their address to his Excellency at a *conversazione* to be held at the Calcutta Town Hall on Friday evening. A Volunteer guard-of-honour has been called for the occasion.

It is notified that the Viceroy will reach Simla, *via* Rewah, Lucknow, Murree, Srinuggur, Umballa and Pinjore, on or about the 9th May. The Viceroy's party consists of the Private and Military Secretaries, Dr. Findlay, Captain Burn and Lord Binning, Aides-de-Camp, Mr. McFerran, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Durand. Major Cooper accompanies the Viceroy as far as Lucknow.

The Forest Department have been advised by Messrs. Churchill and Sim, the well-known English timber-brokers, to make some further shipments of Padouk timber to London in order to meet the calls of a rapidly expanding trade. The timber has been found to be most suitable for parquet flooring, and is thereby likely to take possession of a very extensive field of demand. It is at present being readily sold at from £9 to £11 per ton, a price which we believe yields a very handsome return to the Forest Department, who are as yet the only exporters, and who have at the present moment a cargo of 800 tons of this valuable timber afloat in the Annie Main.

There is a silver lining to the cloud which has hung over the Ceylon Pearl Fishery. Upwards of Rs. 300,000 have already been secured as the Government share of the oysters already brought ashore, and, as a large patch of oysters about a mile long, said to be some of those swept off the Cheval Paar by the force of the current, has just been discovered, the fishery ought to turn out very remunerative. If fishing goes on all this month and part of next, and prices are maintained, fully Rs. 600,000 should be obtained.

Mr. Alexander, Commissioner of Burdwan, goes on leave for six months. Mr. Westmacott, who is still on special excise duty, acts for him. Mr. Beadon goes on three months' privilege leave from Durbhanga, Mr. Bolton taking his place, while Mr. Dè will probably go to Faridpur. Mr. Philips will go to Rajshahye, the Collector, Mr. Ruddock, having taken furlough for eighteen months. Mr. Sharp, Collector of Maldah, goes for six months, and Mr. Blyth, Inspector-General of Registration, for six months. Mr Shires, Under-Secretary in the Financial Department, will also take six months' leave. The number of furloughs taken this year is much less than that taken last year, a fact which is probably due to the dwindling rupee.

The Government of Pondicherry recently made an application to the Madras Government requesting that a night train service to suit their postal requirements might be opened by the South Indian Railway Company between Pondicherry and Villapuram. The difficulty in the way of acceding to the request is that it does not seem likely that a sufficient traffic in passengers and goods could be secured to pay the working expenses of such a service. Under these circumstances the Madras Government has been unable, at present, to meet the wishes of the Government of Pondicherry.

At Massowah, the Italians are considering the question of establishing colonies on the Abyssinian plateau, which is declared to possess an excellent climate, and to be admirably adapted for the production of cotton and coffee. Signor Emilio Dulio, who has travelled much in the interior, and holds strong views as to the desirability of colonising in Abyssinia, and in the rich country further south, is of opinion that the natural outlet for the products of this territory is not Massowah, but Zeyla, the port visited the other day by Mr. Durand, our Foreign Secretary. Zeyla is a British possession which may some day become a place of considerable importance.

Miss Gold, one of the passengers on board the ill-fated Dutch emigrant ship, the W. A. Schoelten, which was lost off the coast of Dover last autumn, was, it appears, on her way to be married in America, having answered an advertisement for a wife. This lady, who was one of the saved, nobly bore the distress into which she was launched, and did her utmost to pacify her fellow-passengers during the time the vessel was sinking. Miss Gold's partner in life is a farmer in the United States, and on hearing of the disaster which had befallen his intended wife he set sail for England, the happy pair being wedded at Winchester, Sussex, a few days ago. Modern fiction could hardly have invented a more curious chain of circumstances.

It was George Sand, and to some extent Ouida, who elevated the operatic tenor into the realms of romance, and there he remains to this day. The career of a new French tenor, named Bernard, somewhat bears out the romantic tradition. Less than two years ago he was a workman at Toulon; now he is *primo tenore* at the Grand Opera. His discovery is also tinged with romance. A music publisher, passing along the streets of Toulon, heard the sounds of a male voice of singular beauty. After inquiries, resulting in the discovery that Bernard was the possessor of this rare gift, he was engaged as principal tenor for an opera then in rehearsal. He did not know a single note, but by great assiduity managed to commit his part to memory. Since then he has studied at Naples and Milan, and has made up, to a large extent, his deficiencies.

How history repeats itself! Barely a hundred years ago, the citizens of Paris used to work themselves up to a state of frenzy by dancing the "Carmagnole." While they whirled about in the gyrations of the dance that had nothing soft or graceful to recommend it, they sang a song, "Madame Veto," the refrain of which was "*Dansons la Carmagnole—vive le son du canon.*" This was sung and danced by the crowds with the wildest enthusiasm, till the performers, breathless with their exertions, sank exhausted. How strange does it seem that, after a century's progress, the "Infernal Quadrilles," as they were called, have again been danced! Yet, according to the Parisian correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the dance figured in the programme of a ball given by the Communists when the refrain of a new ditty, "La Communarde," was yelled forth "with earsplitting intensity."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been appointed Chairman of Committee on the Army Estimates.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

MARCH 21.

The Conservative press condemn the principle of the Local Government Bill.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, MARCH 20.

The members of the Extreme Left oppose the Boulanger movement, regarding it as tantamount to taking a plebiscite.

M. Tirard announced that a Court of Inquiry would be held on the breaches of discipline committed by the General.

BULGARIA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 20.

Bulgaria has sent no reply to the notification from the Porte.

THE THIBETAN AFFAIR.

THE ENEMY IN SIGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

The Sikkim force had its first sight of the enemy on Sunday afternoon, when Colonel Graham and Mr. Paul with a reconnoitring party were fired upon from a barricade erected across the road to Lingtu. The following morning parties were sent out to repair the road, which was found impracticable for the passage of the whole column. The assault therefore can hardly have been delivered on the day intended.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF LORD DUFFERIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The following are the speakers for to-morrow's meeting, to be held in the Town Hall, in honour of the Viceroy, Mr. Durbhungah in the chair. The first resolution will be moved by Mr. L. P. Pugh, barrister-at-law, seconded by Maharajah Norendro Krishna Bahadoor, and supported by Nawab Abdul Latif and Mr. M. P. Gasper. The second resolution will be moved by Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, seconded by Mr. Amir Ali and supported by Mr. R. D. A. B. Mehta and Mr. Juggunath Krishna. The third resolution will be moved by the Hon. Mr. R. Steel, seconded by Col. H. W. Hallett, and supported by Prince Ferokh Shah and Mr. F. J. Rowe. The fourth resolution will be moved by Mr. J. G. Apcar. seconded by Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, and supported by Mr. Robert A. Allen. The forms of resolutions are not determined upon as yet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 21.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Zambesi (extra) arrived here from Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

MARCH 21.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s.s. Titania, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅞
4½ per cent. do.	73¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	43¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mail for Persian Gulf closes at 3-30 p.m., on Thursday 22.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 20.

10 p.m.	81'5

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

6 a.m.	79'3
10 a.m.	88'4
2 p.m.	90'6
4 p.m.	89'5

"No news," they say, "is good news," and that seems to be the opinion held in Brussels as to the safety of Mr. Stanley. Indeed, it is believed that the leader of the relief expedition has been with Emin Pasha since last September, and is even now engaged in subjugating the district round about Wadelai. If this be so, achievements in this direction will win for Mr. Stanley still greater fame; but by the 1st of April we shall know whether good or evil has befallen him.

A "CARNIVAL OF CRIME" which had darkened the city of Birmingham, Alabama, for some time reached its climax recently when a detective named Sullivan, shot and mortally wounded Tom Ellis, the editor of the newspaper, called the *Weekly Hornet*, in a billiard saloon in that city. Sullivan's reason for shooting Ellis arose, so the report goes, from an article which appeared in the *Hornet*, written evidently by the editor, "because of Sullivan's activity in securing witnesses to testify" in favour of his partner, whom Ellis had seriously wounded. That the detective should have taken the law into his own hands is not surprising when it is known that the desperado Ellis held human life as if of no more value than that of a hog. Indeed, it is said that his career had no parallel in the history of desperate deeds in the city in which he resided. Not only did he take the life of Sullivan's partner, but that of his own mistress, a few years ago, when he escaped from punishment on the plea of insanity.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER leaves Allahabad on the 29th instant to take up the command of the Rawalpindi Division from General Dillon, whose time expires on the 1st April. Major-General Lynch, his successor at Allahabad, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer on Monday morning.

A QUESTION OF PROFESSIONAL ETIQUETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you help me to an answer to a delicate question of doctor's etiquette that has lately been raised? The facts, so far as they are material for the purposes of the public question are, as follows:—Doctors A. and B., who had been in consultation with each other treating C. in his last illness, arranged that they should look in again and see the patient at about 7 p.m. on a certain day. The patient's condition having changed for the worse by 6 p.m., the parents were naturally much alarmed, and in that state of anxiety requested the native medical men who were also attending the patient to call in the nearest European doctors available for immediate assistance. Accordingly Doctors D. and E., who happened to be the nearest available doctors, were brought in sometime thereafter. Dr. A. arrived and he was followed by Dr. B. They saw the new doctors, had some conversation with each other, and without joining in a common consultation they left, saying that they would not treat the patient any further. At the funeral this so-called etiquette of the medical profession formed a general theme of conversation, and much dissatisfaction was expressed with what had occurred. Now the question of public interest which these facts raise is, if at the most critical moment in the patient's life, when his parents called in other medical men to save his life, and when Drs. A. and B., who had been treating the patient before, saw the strangers in, they were not bound to consult together with Drs. D. and E. and by every means possible to adopt measures for the relief of the patient? Or were they justified in leaving the patient's house in a huff.—Dr. A. having for some time past been the medical man of the family—without holding consultation with Drs. D. and E. at that time because they found that there was a breach of so-called medical etiquette committed by those most intimately related to the patient and who were the most to suffer by his death? Is such the etiquette of the medical profession; and if so, ought it to be allowed to subsist to the disadvantage of the patient? Those who set it up are, I think, bound to explain to the public the grounds on which it rests. For nothing is more unreasonable than the fact that no medical man who happens to be the nearest neighbour of a dying patient can be called in at the most critical moment of danger, especially when the medical man in usual atttendance upon the patient happened to be not available! Ought the latter to feel himself aggrieved, because without his high command new men were introduced into the case to aid him with their suggestion and advice, which may be of infinite value to the patient?—Yours, &c.,

J. C. C.

Bombay, March 20.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with certain writers that the Bombay Municipality is a large business concern, and that it is necessary to consider the best and most practical method of getting the work done. To my mind as a practical business man there is a great deal too much talk and speechifying, sometimes by men who have little or no pecuniary interest in the affairs of the city. It would be an advantage in many respects if there were no reporting of speeches, a précis of the proceedings being given as is now done by the Port Trust. Further, the members of the Town Council and Corporation in the various districts in which they reside, or the wards they represent, should take a personal interest in that particular district and co-operate with the various Municipal officers in helping them to see that the work connected with the district is satisfactorily carried out. This, I assume, would be the best form of self-government possible. We would then have something practical with less talking and writing, and more actual work. I may say, as a business man, who has been resident in Bombay for many years, I would not become an officer of the Municipality even if I saw a prospect of my income being doubled. It is no encouragement to a good and earnest worker to have Dick, Tom and Harry sitting in judgment upon him, while very probably they know little or nothing about what they are talking. In conclusion, in Mr. Ollivant as Municipal Commissioner I believe we have a gentleman second to none that I know either professionally or commercially.—Yours, &c.,

March 3. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letters of Major Selby and of Major Martin, regarding Municipal affairs, in the columns of your contemporary. As one of the public, though it may be somewhat invidious to be personal, it seems necessary in the present case—all the more as the gentlemen referred to are nothing if not personal themselves. I should like to inform them what is the general feeling of at any rate the British public, *viz.*, that they would be better appreciated if they were oftener silent. Since Major Selby took up the mantle of the late Nowrojee Furdoonji, discussions have no doubt been lively, and that mainly owing to the obstructiveness of Major Selby himself. Nothing has ever been seen more preposterous than his charging the Municipal Commissioner with being an obstructive, for it is notorious that the chief obstruction has come from those whose cleverness consists in an exuberant verbosity, with a capacity for carping criticism and the manipulation of figures, united to a certain eccentricity of character which leads them to oppose everything they have not originated themselves. As to Major Martin's last letter, it is a masterpiece—of egotism. I have counted over *seventy* I's in it! Of course, "I do" and "I do not," is informing, but who cares?

What I think, and many I have conversed with, is that our little Pedlington needs nothing so much as a strong, and not too sensitive, Municipal Commissioner. Our present Commissioner is worth a dozen of his detractors, and all he needs is more power to his elbow.—Yours, &c.,

"BLESS HIS LITTLE I'S."

A RUSSIAN CRUISER IN BOMBAY.

H. I. M. THE CZAR OF RUSSIA'S steam cruiser Vestnik, Commander Lang, arrived in Bombay from Colombo and anchored off Apollo Bunder, yesterday morning. She left home on the 23rd August 1885, and since then has visited Australia and New Zealand and called at Vladivostok, subsequently visiting China. She left Colombo on the 7th current. She made a stay of a year-and-a-half in the Far East. The Vestnik is a three-masted boat, her registered tonnage being 1,334, and she is equipped with fourteen guns, seven of which are of the Hotchkiss pattern; four 4 and-a-half-inch and three 6 inch guns of Krupp make. She will coal in Bombay and will leave for Cronstadt, via Aden, in a couple of days. She has no special purpose in visiting this port, except that of making herself acquainted with the characteristics of the different places.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th March 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29'879
Temperature of the Air	84'2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76'4
Dew Point	73'3
Relative humidity of Air	'74
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2'8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	93'8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78'6
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, ENE. N. WNW, SW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	172

* From midnight to midnight.

A DELICATE AND PURE COMPLEXION, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which is a most healing and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, irritation, cutaneous eruptions, &c.; renders the skin soft, smooth and white, and is equally valuable during the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter for preserving and beautifying the complexion. ROWLANDS' ODONTO is a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Ask chemists and stores for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF HYDERABAD.

WE have received from Hyderabad a copy of the memorandum on the progress of the administration of Hyderabad under H. E. Sir Asman Jah from the 30th July, 1887, to the end of last February. The results of Asman Jah's administration is briefly summarised as follows:—

The Budget has been prepared on an improved method, and has been submitted to his Highness earlier than in any previous year; subtantial advance has been made in the adjustment of the claims of village officers and roosumdars, and of certain other important outstanding liabilities of the State; and progress has been made in disposing of some long pending Jaghir disputes. Amongst the reforms which have been initiated by the Minister mention may be made of the adoption of special measures for the repair and maintenance of irrigation works; the allocation of funds for local improvements in districts and municipalities; the enactment of an Education Code, and of regulations for the Chudderghat Municipality which will probably serve, with due modification, as a model, for other municipalities; the adjustment of the salaries and status of revenue officers, and the utilization of the services of officials under reduction.

THE BUDGET.

Describing the reforms in detail, the memorandum says:—

The Budget this year has not only been submitted to his Highness much earlier than usual, but some important changes have been made in the mode of classification adopted, the effect of which is to indicate more clearly than former Budgets have done the nature of both the receipts and expenditure. It is hoped that the greater distinctness which has been thus secured in explaining the financial condition of the State will enable the Government to exercise a more thorough control over the expenditure.

IRRIGATION.

To develop the large tracts of rich and fertile country in his Highness's dominions by a liberal policy of irrigation; several schemes have been considered.

After full consideration of the various methods which have been suggested, the Government have decided to form an Irrigation Board, alloting to it for the present year the sum of ten lakhs, half of which will be provided from ordinary revenues, the other half being borrowed as a special loan for re-productive works. The Board consists of Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra, Bahadoor President, and Messrs. Palmer, Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, and Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, and Nawab Intisar Jung, Revenue Secretary.

Up to date 46 works have been sanctioned by the Irrigation Board, and are in hand, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,11,488, and the Talukdars have been empowered to carry out works amounting to Rs. 84,000. Eight estimates amounting to Rs. 51,885 are awaiting the sanction of the Board, and six others amounting to Rs. 1,10,572 are being checked in the Public Works Department. In addition to the foregoing amounts the sum of Rs. 3,06,918 has been sanctioned for the Budget of the Irrigation Branch establishment, Rs. 22,876 for the purchase of mathematical instruments, tents, &c. The amount sanctioned by the Board for the pay of the Irrigation establishment being, in the Minister's opinion, abnormally high, about one-third of the total annual grant, he has called for further information on the subject.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

On the subject of local and municipal taxation, the memorandum says:—

One of the first measures of the present administration has been the preparation and promulgation of a scheme of local finance, under which Municipalities and local authorities have had allotted to them certain cesses and special sources of revenue which will be made strictly available for local purposes. A road cess of two pies per rupee on the land assessment has long been in existence, though not specially appropriated to local purposes; in addition to this there will now be, in the settled districts, in accordance with the newly promulgated orders, an education cess, also of two pies, the proceeds of which will be devoted mainly to district primary schools; a village police cess of four pies, which will relieve the Treasury of a large part of the two-and-a-half lakhs per annum which have hitherto been paid for that purpose; and a local improvement cess of four pies which will be utilized for dispensaries, drinking wells, village resthouses, and miscellaneous improvements. The Municipalities, by the financial provision which the Minister's orders have made for them, will be placed upon a more independent footing than hitherto. Instead of having specified and fluctuating sums allotted to them year by year from the general revenues, the proceeds of octroi, until now paid into the Treasury, and of certain other minor revenues, will now be placed at the disposal of the municipalities. The management of municipal finance will remain with the municipalities themselves, subject to the general control of the Government. It may here be stated that his Excellency has recently passed a series of rules and bye-laws for the Chudderghat Municipality, which, it is believed, will place the municipal administration of that important suburb on a satisfactory basis.

SALARIES AND GRADING OF REVENUE OFFICIALS.

The memorandum then describes with considerable fullness of detail the modifications which have been made in the salaries and grading of revenue officials. A General Finance Committee gave the matter full consideration and made numerous recommendations, a few only of which were adopted by the ex-Minister.

The present Minister, on considering the question, came to the conclusion that it was necessary to give further effect to the proposals of the Finance Committee. He decided upon the abolition of the 4th grade of Talukdars, and the distribution of the five appointments in that grade between the second and third grades, one being added to the former and four to the latter. A salary of Government Rs. 500 (which is the equivalent of the fourth-grade pay) seemed to his Excellency altogether inadequate to the duties and responsibilities of officials armed with powers equal to those of a Deputy Commissioner or a Collector in British territory, and having charge of districts yielding annual revenues of twenty or thirty lakhs of rupees. The Minister felt, also that with an improvement in pay and status it would be easier to obtain a more competent and reliable class of officers. The Finance Committee had proposed the amalgamation of the Judicial Assistants with the second and third Talukdars, bringing the aggregate of the two groups to 56, or five more than the existing number. The amalgamation has not been carried out, but the number of Talukdars has been increased by four, an addition to the strength of the Revenue Department which, it is believed, will endure more to its efficiency than an amalgamation of the Judicial and Revenue services would have done.

The Minister has also devoted his attention to the proposals of the General Finance Committee relating to the pay and grading of Tahsildars, a question which, in his opinion, claimed early consideration. The changes which appear to him to be necessary have been provided for in the Budget, and will bé carried out without delay.

The reforms indicated above will entail an addition of nearly a lakh and half to the expenditure, of which Rs. 67,000 have been sanctioned by the present Minister, the rest having been sanctioned by his predecessor. It is believed, however, that they will lead to results more than equivalent to their cost. All reasonable ground for dissatisfaction as regards either the pay or the strength of the subordinate establishments has been removed, and the Minister feels that his Highness may now look for an efficient and contented service in the Departments in which these reforms have been introduced.

EDUCATION.

Having described the orders which have been issued regarding the employment of officials under restriction, the educational officers are referred to in the following terms:—

Rules for the guidance of the Education Department and for the officers and schools in its charge have been introduced, supplying a want which had caused great inconvenience. They regulate the appointment, leave and dismissal of school teachers; the building of school houses; tuition fees; the examination of students; and the awarding of grants to indigenous and other schools. The powers of inspectors and divisional superintendents of schools, and district and divisional officers have been defined. Authority had been recorded, under these rules to the formation of local committees in towns and large villages for supervising discipline and teaching. 46 elementary schools have been established during the past seven months, at a monthly cost ranging from 15 each to Rs. 52, the total annual cost being Rs. 11,244. Some of the existing schools have been strengthened by the appointment of extra teachers. The head of the department is now empowered to transfer, appropriate, and expend the entire Budget grant for the year, in such manner as he may deem fit, subject only to the sanction of the Minister.

CLAIMS OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The memorandum describes the measures taken for the extension of indigenous industry in his Highness's dominions; and gives an account of the steps taken to settle the outstanding claims of village officers, roosumdars and others.

If Rs. 10,14,117, the balance from Fasli 1295, are added to the demand for 1296, the total claims in the latter year may be taken at Rs. 82,55,726, of which Rs. 66,62,328 were settled, leaving Rs. 15,93,398 outstanding, nearly 26 lakhs having been paid in cash. The settlement of some of these claims especially those which were disposed of by cash payments, has given very considerable satisfaction to the claimants. Their adjustments has not been a matter of very great difficulty, but the distribution of so large a sum as 25 lakhs of rupees in cash for this purpose is altogether unusual, and has resulted in increased confidence and reliance on the Government. In some districts these claims have been settled almost in full, as for example, in the four districts of the Western Division, in which the demand was Rs. 32,05,657, and the unadjusted balance at present is only Rs. 1,07,713.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD'S CLAIMS.

These claims, which had been pending for upwards of half a century, have at length been settled. Sir Horace Rumbold came to Hyderabad a few months since for the purpose of urging them personally upon the Government, and the Debt Commission was directed to hold a summary enquiry into the matter and to report on their merits. The members of the Commission were not unanimous in their view of the claims, and it was considered advisable to make a compromise. The payment of 3 lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for this purpose, of which Rs. 85,000 were paid at once, and the balance is to be paid in annual instalments of Rs. 50,000.

REDUCTION IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

We have also an account of the manner in which the claims of Saifud Dowlah have been dealt with; also of the Anagondi case, Burrack ung's claims, and Dhoolay Khan Jamadar's claims.

In consequence of the Arab disturbances during the Mohurrum of 1294 Fasli, the strength of the Irregular Troops had been increased, and subsequently the scale of pay drawn by some of the Regular Troops was revised. The Minister having called for a statement showing the extra expenditure incurred under both heads, it appeared that, excluding the Golconda Brigade, 671 foot and 51 horse had been added to the establishment at an additional cost of Rs. 11,241 per mensem, but that there had subsequently been reductions to the extent of 226 foot, at a monthly saving of Rs. 2,173. As regards another portion of the increased expenditure it should be explained that 94 foot and 58 sowars, entertained at a cost of Rs. 7,304 per mensem, were at about the same time brought on the strength of the establishment. In these circumstances a committee was appointed to consider how this extra expenditure could be further reduced, as well as that on the Irregular troops generally, and orders were meantime issued that no new vacancies should be filled up, and that for any already existing men should be selected from those entertained in excess of the establishment.

THE CURRENCY.

The state of the currency has from time to time claimed the attention of the Government, and a committee has been appointed to advise upon the measures that ought to be taken to improve both the silver and copper coinage. Experience has shown that the present silver currency is liable to imitation and debasement, and under a contract given some three years since for the minting of copper coins at the rate of 50 maunds a day throughout the year, there has been an abnormal increase in the quantity of that currency in circulation, with a corresponding depreciation in value. Pending the report of the committee the minting of copper has been suspended.

PROJECTED RAILWAY TO RAIPORE.

In consultation with the Resident a conference has been convened by the Government to consider the advisability of making a branch line from Warungul to Raipore, instead of completing the scheme now under construction which provides for a line to Chanda. The subject is still under the consideration of the Conference, and when its recommendations are submitted to Government they will receive special attention.

A TRADE DIFFICULTY AT CALCUTTA.

A MONTH ago it was announced that the Calcutta exporters had formed a combination for the purpose of reducing the admixture of dirt in wheat and linseed. A fortnight later the terms of their agreement were formally adopted by the Wheat and Seed Trade Association. At that time the success of the combination seemed to be assured; sales on the new conditions had been made by the natives; no great amount of opposition had been met with, and it was confidently believed that none could be successfully organised. Subsequently, however, the native merchants took up a position of passive resistance, and refused to aid in moving the heavy crop of linseed which is awaiting transport to the coast. The business of the export houses thereupon generally came to a standstill, and the situation would probably in any case have ended in a compromise being sought by the combined English, German, and Greek firms which had signed the agreement. An abrupt termination of the struggle was, however, brought about by one of the firms suddenly giving way and purchasing linseed through their baniahs on the old conditions. The *Englishman*, commenting on this circumstance, says:—

This independent action on the part of an English firm which, with the rest, had bound itself to "loyally carry out the arrangement in letter and spirit" has excited much indignation among the co-signatories, who have separately recorded in writing their condemnation of the proceeding, and have generally withdrawn from the agreement. This is the second occasion on which the endeavours of exporters to improve the quality of Indian wheat and seeds have been defeated, and it is a mortifying experience that the attempt should have been defeated in such a manner. It is clear that innovations in the export trade, to have any chance of success, must be adopted cordially by sellers as well as buyers, a fact which the latter have hitherto been slow to recognise.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the following among other matters were heard:—

RE VENATEK SADANUND NAVULKAR.—Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which had once previously been extended for three months. Insolvent was the owner of two properties, of which the conveyance had not yet been made to the Official Assignee. The learned counsel applied for an extension of two months to make the required conveyance. The application was granted.

RE GUNPUT CRISHNAJEE VELKAR.—Mr. Mankar applied for an interin order and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

RE EDULJEE BEJONJEE.—On the motion of Mr. Mankar, the usuel rule *nisi* for a discharge was granted the insolvent.

RE RAMCHANDER SADANUND DHRADAR.—The insolvent appeared in person for his discharge. His lordship observed that insolvent had been incurring debts most recklessly, and adjourned his discharge for a year.

RULE ABSOLUTE TO WITHDRAW.—Jewabai, widow of Calikhan Mahomed Nensey, and Cursetjee Pestonjee Tarachand were granted a rule absolute to withdraw their petitions.

PETITION DISMISSED.—The petition of Veerjee Dunjee Sonee was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges.—Sudanand Ganoba; Goculdas Govind and Gunga woman; Sittaram Ghunsett Choti and Gopall Ghunsett Choti; Sudoo Ramji Gosai and Damoo Ballajee; Dinbai, widow, Perozsha Cowasjee and Jamsetjee Cowasjee; Moosa Rahimtula Memon; Syed Ali Syed Esmail Surti; Bhanjee Kirpal; Timothy Buckley; Shaik Esmail Shaik Lalbhoy and Hafirzabai, woman; Ayub Ameer Memon and Husan Ayub Memon; Ardasir Limjibhoy Billimoria; Chrushna Luxmon Jadhav; Ebrahim Abdul Kadur Shaik; Gungabhai, widow; and Mulla [illegible] Phoolmali.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

ALLEGED POLICE OPPRESSION IN BOMBAY.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE CASE OF WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

IN the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons were occupied yesterday in considering the decision given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced a native police constable to four months' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of wrongfully confining a Bhattia shop-keeper, named Muljee Dyal. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, appeared for the crown. Mr. Farran and the Hon. P. M. Mehta represented the accused, and Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Maneckji B. Registrar, appeared for Mulji Dyal in support of the conviction. The case came on for hearing before their lordships, on an application made, sometime ago, on behalf of the sepoy, for a review of the Magistrate's judgment.

Mr. Farran said that under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the court had sent for the proceedings for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of the finding and sentence of the court below. The grounds on which he was going to contend that their lordships should interfere and set aside the conviction were as follows:—That the magistrate had admitted inadmissible evidence; that he had found in the case facts as proved without evidence; that he had taken into consideration, and acted upon, the evidence of Jadowjee Lukhmidas; and that he had taken into consideration against the accused the conduct of his superior officer in discharging the complainant, when he was placed before him; and lastly, that the evidence, when read fairly, did not disclose any offence committed by the accused. The offence for which the prisoner was charged was committed on the 29th December last. The information before the Magistrate was laid on the 3rd January, and the summons was served upon the accused the day before the case came on. The case was first heard on the 6th January, and on that occasion, the prisoner, as well as his superior officer, applied for time to enable him to instruct counsel to make his defence. The prisoner was, among other charges, tried on a very serious charge under section [illegible] of the Indian Penal Code, which involved a sentence of imprisonment for seven years. He was, however, undefended by counsel on the first day, when all the witnesses called for the prosecution were examined, the evidence of the complainant was concluded, as well as much irrelevant evidence was taken. The action of the magistrate in proceeding thus summarily with the case had, the learned counsel thought, to some extent prejudiced the accused in his defence. Narrating the facts of the case, Mr. Farran said the prisoner was posted to do duty between 4 and 7 in the morning, in order to prevent the removal of stolen property by thieves. These posts were placed in order more effectually to carry out the provisions of the Police Act of 1856, section 35 of which provided that whoever had in his possession any thing which might reasonably be suspected of being stolen or frauduently obtained, shall, if he failed to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both. This section inferentially empowered the police to make inquiries of persons carrying property, if they reasonably thought that there was reason for making such inquiries; and that was the manner in which the section had been worked by the police ever since the Act had been passed. One of the police rules say that constables must direct their attention to persons carrying parcels or bundles at unreasonable hours or under suspicious circumstances, that if there were sufficient grounds, the property should be searched.

Mr. Justice Birwood: I suppose these rules were issued under the authority of the Commissioner of Police?

Mr. Farran said he could not just then tell the exact authority, but he was told they had been sanctioned by Government. He, however, did not think that was an important point in a criminal case. These rules, as their lordships would see, imposed upon the police a delicate and difficult task, in the performance of which *bona fide* mistakes must sometimes occur. The only question which the Court had to consider was this—was the action of the police constable *bona fide* or not?

Mr. Justice Birdwood supposed the main question was—was the arrest illegal?

Mr. Farran said the magistrate held that the inquiries were entirely out of the province of the police, that the blow which the complainant struck, under the circumstances, was justifiable, and consequently the accused had no right to arrest him for that blow.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: The magistrate seems to have thought it was not a matter of much importance whether the blow was struck or not.

Mr. Farran: Yes, because he thought that this was an inquiry such as the police had no right to make.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: As far as I can understand, the defence of the accused was that he only arrested the complainant after he was struck.

Mr. Farran: Yes, and up to that time, I maintain that the sepoy was performing the duty which devolved upon him of making inquiries in his capacity of a police officer. He found that the inquiry was not satisfactory, and when he was struck by the complainant, he arrested him. Mr. Farran, proceeding, said he did not think the magistrate had in his mind the section of the Penal Code bearing on the point when he was writing his judgment. In his original information, a statement had been made which, if it had been true, would have justified the magistrate in sending the accused to prison, not for four months, but for four years. It was this—"I apprehend that he was acting under the influence of some person or persons, unknown to me, who had instigated him to arrest me, in order to do injury to me in my trade." There was not a tittle of evidence to support this statement, and this circumstance clearly showed that the informant, in giving his deposition, was under an influence which did not render his evidence as reliable and satisfactory as it otherwise would be. The hour at which the occurrence, which gave rise to this case, took place was not very clearly defined. But he thought it appeared from the evidence that it could not have taken place much later than half-past six, and it must be remembered that it was half-past six on December morning.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: Don't you think the sun rose at that time?

Mr. Farran: I do not think it was quite dark at that hour; but there must have been only a sort of dusky light. The very fact of the special post being placed from four to seven shows that that is the time when it is supposed that stolen goods may be removed by thieves.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: I think the consideration of the exact time is certainly a material point.

Mr. Farran said that, according to the prosecutor himself, the shop did not open till about 8 o'clock, and even the hour of seven—supposing for a moment that the complainant was seized at that hour—was unusually early for a merchant to carry his goods. After referring to the calendar, the learned counsel informed the court that the sun rose on the day in question at 6-34, so that it might fairly be taken on the evidence that the occurrence took place about sunrise. At the time when the arrest took place, the prosecutor was loitering. He (Mr. Farran) did not use the word in an offensive sense. The prosecutor said he was waiting for a tram-car, and so he was in that state which was usually called loitering, although it was for a legitimate reason. One of the three bundles of grey piece-goods, which he was carrying, was soiled.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: Does he admit that?

Mr. Farran: No, he does not; but it is admitted by Mr. Saunders, the police inspector.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: Does he not say that one of the pieces was soiled, because it fell on the ground.

Mr. Farran did not think so. The fact of one of the pieces being soiled was relied upon by the accused as justifying his action, and accordingly the accused thought it his duty to make inquiries, in order to ascertain whether the cloth was honestly come by or not.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: What was the question he actually put to the complainant?

Mr. Farran: According to one witness, the question put to the complainant was—where did you bring that cloth from? And the complainant first said he had brought it from his shop, and then said he had brought it from his house.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: Is it clear that he gave different answers?

Mr. Jardine: It has never been suggested before that there was anything suspicious in the answers given.

Mr. Farran: My learned friend is quite in error. The prisoner himself says the complainant did not give him satisfactory answers.

Mr. Jardine: That is not the question. It has not been yet suggested that he gave discrepant answers.

Mr. Farran replied that his learned friend would have time enough for arguing his case. Proceeding, Mr. Farran said that the prisoner saw Gujerati letters on the bundles, and when in reply to a question the complainant said the goods were English, the sepoy thought that by his clever cross-examination he had detected the fact that the goods were stolen. The sepoy, not unnaturally, supposed that only native made goods bore native characters, and he consequently believed that he had very good grounds for suspecting that the goods were stolen. The magistrate said the inquiries made by the police, if not prompted by some worse motives, were made out of simple curiosity and [illegible] inquisitiveness. Was not that [illegible] the guilt of the accused? Was there any warrant for [illegible] that it being the duty of the police to stop persons and inquire about what they were carrying, the policeman acting within the bounds [illegible] out of simple curiosity, or [illegible]. The magistrate thought that the dress which the complainant was wearing ought to have freed him from questioning of that kind. If the magistrate had taken evidence on the point, the defence would have been in a position to prove that the criminal classes of Bombay often traversed the streets in the garb and guise of respectable merchants; and if persons wearing such garb and guise were to be allowed to go away without inquiries, the number of thieves going about in fair garments would be very much increased. Finding that fact without evidence was an error in law into which the magistrate had fallen. The constable wanted to examine the bundle, and for that purpose he apparently laid his hands on it, and thereupon the prosecutor struck him a blow more or less violent. The magistrate found, as a fact, that there was a scuffle; but he did not find, as a fact, whether a blow was struck or not. The police constable himself said that he had arrested the prosecutor because he had struck him, and the prosecutor had almost admitted the fact. His hands were tied with a handkerchief, and he was being taken to the police station. On the way, the accused was assured, on the evidence of independent persons, that he had made a mistake in arresting the man on suspicion, and the moment he received that assurance, he removed the handkerchief from his arm. That was an important piece of evidence with regard to the *bona fides* of the accused. Mr. Farran then contended that the complainant having been arrested under these circumstances, the accused had no power to release him, and that for what Mr. Saunders did, when the complainant was placed before him, the accused could not be held responsible.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: I think we have nothing to do with the conduct of Mr. Saunders.

Mr. Farran: No, but I thought it only fair that I should point out to your lordships the rule under which he was discharged.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: That has nothing to do with the question.

Mr. Farran then argued that, under these rules, arrest was one thing, and confinement was another, and that the prisoner was only arrested, and not confined. Once a man was locked up, and put in confinement, then alone he was not to be released without the order of the magistrate.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: That point is not before us, neither is the conduct of Mr. Saunders.

Mr. Farran, continuing, said the only other question to which he would address himself was the question of using abusive language, and he submitted it was not proved on evidence that any abusive language was used at all. The only witness who corroborated the complainant on this point was Jadowji Lukhmidas. He was examined on the first day, and his cross-examination was reserved. But when Mr. Mehta subsequently called for this witness for cross-examination, it was found that he had left Bombay. Under these circumstances, the learned counsel submitted, that his client was entitled to have the evidence of that witness struck off the records.

Mr. Justice Birdwood observed that Mr. Mehta had declined to have him recalled. Mr. Mehta explained that the complainant's counsel had stated that he did not rely on the evidence of the witness, as he discovered he was son-in-law of the complainant. On such a statement he (Mr. Mehta) did not desire to have the witness recalled, and allowed his evidence to go in for what it was worth.

Mr. Farran continued that the fact that the witness had not been cross-examined was another reason why his evidence should have been rejected. But apart from that a reference to what he had said would show at once that the witness, Jadowjee Lukhmidas, had spoken from hearsay, to put it in a mild way. As the complainant's son-in-law he stated he had no business with him at all, but it was almost an impossibility that he would have, as he said, abstain from all interference while he saw his father-in-law taken by the police in custody. The other improbabilities clearly showed, Mr. Farran contended, that the witness had not seen what he had deposed to, and his was the only evidence which corroborated the complainant with regard to the abuse. If the evidence was not to be rejected it was certainly such as should be treated as unworthy, and therefore it could not be inferred that the accused had been actuated by malice. The question, Mr. Farran continued, was really whether the circumstances justified his client in making the inquiries he did was a question of law or not. The Court would have to consider whether there had been a reasonable or proper cause for apprehending a reasonable or proper cause for making inquiries.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: Whether he acted in good faith is a question of fact.

Mr. Farran added, and whether the circumstances where such as justified the institution of enquiries was a question of law.

His lordship observed it was a mixed question of law and fact.

Mr. Farran, quoting from a case in 6, Earlston and Norma, Hayne *vs.* Marks, page 56, said it had been decided that the question of "reasonable and proper cause" was one for the judge and not for the jury. But the true view was taken by Mr. Pollock in his work on Torts, page 192, where he said that the reasonable cause of suspicion to justify arrest was, paradoxical as the statement might look, neither a question of fact nor of law. Not of fact, because it was for the judge and not the jury; not of law, because no definite rule could be laid down for the exercise of the judge's judgment. Mr. Farran quoted another case, where the facts were very similar to the present one, and where a distinction was laid down by Justice Teulerton between action by a private individual and action by a constable. In order to justify the former arresting he had to prove felony had been committed, while the constable could detain a person on a reasonable ground for suspicion.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: That is the law in Bombay.

Mr. Farran submitted that the circumstances which would justify a constable in making inquiries were quite different to those which would make him arrest a person. Their lordships would lay down a very dangerous rule so far as policemen were concerned,—a rule which would paralize police action altogether, if their lordships held that a constable, under the circumstances in which his client was placed, was not justified in making inquiries of a person who was carrying articles which were suspected to have been stolen.

Mr. Justice Birdwood observed that there was another case similar to those quoted, in which an apology had been made.

Mr. Farran: Like the case of Miss Cass, your lordship, where an apology had been made. Mr. Farran admitted that when a policeman arrested wrongfully and no malice was shown, it was a case for a Civil Court. But if malice was shown the Criminal Court was certainly the proper court to have recourse to. The action of the complainant would also have been justified if the accused had known him; but they were absolute strangers, and the policeman was not only justified in making those inquiries, but those inquiries were neither officious nor meddlesome. He was acting within his powers and *bona fide* and the complainant was not justified in assaulting him. As the complainant was not justified in assaulting the policeman the latter was quite right, and was doing his duty in upholding the authority of the police and taking the complainant before a superior officer. The magistrate took a wrong view of the case, and admitted evidence which he ought not to have admitted, and that evidence, as regards character, seemed evidently to have had an effect on his mind.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: But he says it was irrelevant.

Mr. Farran submitted no one could read his judgment without seeing what stress he laid on the fact that the complainant was a respectable Bhattia merchant, and how hard the magistrate thought it was for such a man to be treated in such a way. The evidence, therefore, on the point certainly ought not to have been admitted on the records.

Mrs. Justice Birdwood: The only way it could have been admitted was if the accused was shown to have known the complainant before.

Mr. Farran: Quite so. That hypothesis being excluded this evidence is irrelevant. I therefore submit that evidence was wrongfully admitted upon the records, to say the least.

Mr. Justice Birdwood was understood to say that the proper course under the old Act, under the circumstances, would be to send back the case for retrial.

Mr. Farran submitted that the court as a court of revision could only deal with the case as a whole. That was the reason he had referred to the evidence. It would justify the court to compel the court to consider the case as a whole. The learned counsel ventured to say that if the case was considered as a whole, apart from technicality, his client was entitled to an absolute acquittal. In his sentence the magistrate was logical if he has been too severe. For the four hours the complainant was under arrest, four months' rigorous imprisonment the constable suffers.

Mr. Farran: He could not say this was not logical; he thought it was severe.

Mr. Jardine commenced his remarks by saying that the case had been argued as if it were a regular appeal. He would quote three authorities upon the question of the revisionary clause of the Criminal Procedure Code to show that there should be no revision unless exceptional circumstances in the case called for intervention. This was laid down in the 8th Bombay Indian Law Report, page 197, and had since been followed by the Bombay High Court. The Calcutta High Court and the Allahabad Court had also laid down that the higher court would not interfere unless *prima facie* the proceedings of magistrates were illegal. The learned counsel explained he quoted the decisions of three High Courts on the question, because his learned friend, Mr. Farran, had acted as if this were really an appeal. Mr. Farran said that the magistrate had not appreciated the evidence; another person would have come to another conclusion on the evidence. This was not an appeal, but an application to the Court for the exercise of the power of revision under the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr. Justice Birdwood remarked that in dealing with the case the chief magistrate seemed to have thought the assault by the complainant was an immaterial point. It was really a material point, and the court could deal with the evidence itself.

Mr. Jardine then proceeded to deal with the evidence, which, he contended, would show that the magistrate's finding was perfectly correct. The section—35 of Act 13 of 1856—under which the accused acted had its main point in fact of reasonable suspicion. There should be reasonable suspicion of theft or fraud before one could operate under the section, and they had to consider whether there was any real reasonable suspicion in the mind of the accused, and if the evidence disclosed anything in the conduct of Moolji Dyal which could, or did, give rise to a suspicion in the mind of the accused. The evidence showed that he, dressed as a respectable shopkeeper, walked along the streets, with his own goods under his arm, between half-past six and seven o'clock in the morning, waiting to catch the first tram. There was nothing in that to give rise to suspicion. The hour had been termed unusually early by Mr. Farran, who had referred to the dark winter days of January. That sort of expression hardly applied to weather in Bombay in a January month. The hour was not so early, and the daylight was as clearly visible, and it was a time when people went about their ordinary avocations. The complainant did so without any attempt at concealment, which there would have been if a theft had really been committed, or if the goods he carried had been dishonestly come by. Mr. Jardine contended that no action of the complainant all throughout his collision with the accused could have in any way given rise to suspicion.

Mr. Justice Birdwood observed that the accused had said that it was unusual to carry anything about at that hour.

Mr. Jardine submitted that the time was not at all unusual. It was not midnight on early morning when thieves are said to commit their depredations and remove property. The only cause, the accused said, which urged him to arrest the complainant was his dirty coat and the dirty cloth piece-good he was carrying. If the accused was to be believed, it would certainly tend to be an incentive to people to wear clean clothes in the future, when there is a prospect of being arrested for unclean clothing. Mr. Jardine, however, thought that the story of the dirty piece-good was not true. He contended that as the complainant was on his way to sell the goods he would not be likely to take, as a sample, a dirty piece. If the police evidence, which was the only reference to the dirty piece-good, the learned counsel trusted the court would come to the conclusion that it became dirty in the scuffle; but even assuming it was dirty that was no ground for entertaining a suspicion, considering it could have been hidden by the complainant.

Mr. Jardine, continuing his address after tiffin, said the bundle which the complainant was carrying was large and conspicuous, and it did not at all look as if it had been stolen.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: I think it is practically conceded by the other side that there was not much ground for suspicion, though there was some ground for it. I think the ground which the applicant really relies upon is that the complainant had struck him a blow which he was not justified in giving.

Mr. Jardine then contended that, under section 35, which was relied upon by the other side, and a policeman must have reasonable grounds for suspicion, before he proceeded to interrogate a man.

Mr. Justice Parsons: It was no offence to put a question.

Mr. Jardine: And it was also no offence to refuse to answer it.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: Would that not heighten the suspicion?

Mr. Jardine: No, not unless there were any reasonable grounds for asking the question. The policeman had no right to seize the goods, unless they were reasonably suspected of being stolen.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: But you have no right to strike him.

Mr. Jardine: I say there was really no striking at all. There was only a struggle, and a scuffle, one side pulling the goods in one direction, and another side pulling it in another. In the scuffle, Muljee's hand probably came in contact with the body of the accused, who chose to call that an assault.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: The policeman has said all along that he was struck on the chest.

Mr. Jardine: The version of the policeman being struck in the sense of a deliberate assault is not supported by evidence.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: The policeman says he arrested the man, because he had struck him.

Mr. Jardine: On the evidence, I put it that there was no deliberate assault whatever. My learned friend, Mr. Farran, says the policeman was convinced that the goods were stolen, when he was told that they were English goods. If he was satisfied on that point, why was the complainant not placed before the magistrate?

Mr. Justice Birdwood: But the decision on that point rested with the superior officer, and not with the accused.

Mr. Jardine: But he makes no charge whatever in the way of theft.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: That shows that the complainant was arrested, because he had struck the accused.

Mr. Jardine: We will come to that point presently He makes no charge of any kind of stealing the goods.

Mr. Justice Parsons: Well, he merely gave an account of what happened to his superior officer.

Mr. Jardine urged that up to the time at which the scuffle took place, there was nothing to give rise to a reasonable suspicion in the mind of a reasonable man that the goods had been stolen. Muljee Dyal was admittedly a respectable man and in good position. He had no right to assault the policeman, and assault him he did not. But he had every right to use the necessary force to prevent him from taking away the goods. Surely, there was no magic in the name of a policeman, who had no more right, than any other person, to seize goods, unless they were reasonably suspected of being stolen. The truth of the matter was that the policeman's dignity was offended when he saw that he was not treated with the proper deference that was due to him, and the annoyance which he felt at his treatment was really at the bottom of the whole affair. Else, why should he have marched off the complainant to the police station under circumstances of ignominy and indignity? What necessity was there for tying up his hands, seizing him by the collar, and marching him triumphantly through the streets? Why should passers-by have been called out to see that he had arrested a thief? Why might not the policeman have simply taken this name and summoned him? The magistrate had very properly given weight to these considerations, as having an important bearing on the question whether the arrest was malicious or *bona fide*. If the complainant was really in fault, Mr. Saunders was remarkably compassionate in letting him off. If the complainant had been conscious of having committed an assault he would most certainly have not proceeded at all against the person whom he had assaulted. The learned counsel hoped that, on a review of the whole evidence, their lordships would come to the same conclusion which had been arrived at by the Presidency Magistrate, namely, that the interference with Mulji Dyal was unwarranted, that the attempt to take from him the cloth was unwarranted, that the defence made for the cloth was a perfectly legal defence, that the arrest made by the accused was illegal, and that it was malicious in this sense, that it was prompted by spite, annoyance, and vexation, although it must be admitted that the arrest was not premeditated. On these grounds, he asked the Court to confirm the conviction and sentence.

The Hon. Mr. Latham said he did not appear there on behalf of either of the parties to this case, nor on behalf of the Magistrate. He simply appeared there on behalf of the Crown, as the case involved some important questions; and in the exercise of that duty, he wished to address a few words to the Court as to the mode in which the law were applicable to this case. He wished to say, in the first place, on behalf of Government that he was anxious that nothing should fall from their lordships which should in any way interfere with the wholesome powers exercised, either under the Bombay Police Act or under the Criminal Procedure Code. He did not, of course, say that those powers ought to be abused; but he thought it was important that the right which was given by the particular sections of these Acts should be maintained, and that no difficulties should be put in the way of officers in the exercise of that right. He was not inclined to agree with Mr. Jardine that you must prove suspicion before you put a question. The question, he thought, was an element in a case of reasonable suspicion. The power given by the Acts was so important, and had led to a suppression of thefts in so many cases that while all abuse in its exercise should be watched most strictly, the liberty given by the sections themselves ought to be preserved. It would be most injudicious to lay down that no reasonable suspicion was to be entertained, unless a man wore the distinctive dress of the criminal classes. If the criminal classes wore a distinctive dress, and they alone were to be held liable to reasonable suspicion, then the only thing for a thief to do would be to take off that garb, and put on another. But he did not think the Magistrate intended to convey any such meaning in some of the remarks he had made in his judgment. This seemed to be a sort of double-barrelled arrest, originally made on a suspicion of theft and on the assault. But subsequently that branch of it which was based upon assault assumed a most prominent aspect. If the policeman in good faith thought himself either bound or justified] in making the arrest, he certainly did not commit any offence; and if there was an assault, it could only be justified as being done in the right of private defence to prevent the policeman from taking hold of the goods. The question as to the policeman's conduct was not so much whether he was acting dishonestly or wrongfully as whether he was not acting in good faith or with proper care and attention. That was the question their lordships had to decide. The case, it appeared to him, came within one of three classes. In the first place the man acted in good faith, although, as here he was wrong, as the prosecutor was in lawful possession of the goods. The first point, then, was if the man answered to the terms of section 52, under good faith, in that case he was entitled to an acquittal. The next case he might have been acting honestly, according to his rights, but did not satisfy the conditions of section 52; that he believed honestly if the expression could be used, he was entitled to take Mulji in custody, but not in good faith, because, owing to his natural stupidity, or the excitement of the moment, he acted without due care and attention. If their lordships came to that conclusion the man no doubt would be guilty of an offence, and the offence which the Magistrate has found him guilty. In such a case where the offence was honestly committed and the want of good faith was owing to no want of due care and attention, it was not a case which called for severe punishment. Then in the third case the Court might consider that the arrest was not in good faith in any senses whatever. The accused took Mulji up rather to gratify his spite without even a belief that he had a right to do it, in that case it calls for severe punishment, and then the conviction would be under section 220 requiring a severe punishment.

Mr. Justice Birdwood drew attention to the fact if the man had been found guilty under section 220 the Magistrate would have had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Latham admitted that he had overlooked that circumstance. If the accused's action had merely been due to want of care and attention his offence was one rather for departmental punishment. But if the Court came to the conclusion there had been an abuse of the powers accorded to policemen, he (Mr Latham) would say distinctly on behalf of the Crown, if the man's conduct amounted to the arresting of a person merely to gratify his spite, it was such as would call for a very heavy punishment. In concluding his remarks, the Hon. Mr. Latham thought, as the Chief Magistrate had gone out of his way to express an opinion on the conduct of Mr. Saunders, their lordships should say something with regard to it. As the judgment stood great difficulty would be experienced of the views, whether they were right or wrong, of the Chief Magistrate, as regarded the action of superior officers, were left to be accepted by courts without the confirmation of higher authority. The hon. gentleman thought it desirable that the Court should express its views on the point, as if it did not, he apprehended, the Chief Magistrate's construction of the working of the Act would be taken as law by the police, who would be thus obliged to conform to it. It should be stated if an Inspector had the right to act in the way Mr. Saunders acted. In doing so, he did not think the Court would be going out of its province.

Mr. Justice Birdwood: You do not address any remarks to the particular offence set out, that the arrest was due, not to suspicion but to positive assault.

The Hon. Mr. Latham replied that assuming that the arrest was due to the blow given to the accused, and their lordships came to the conclusion that the blow was inflicted in the right of self-defence against an attempt to take a man's goods away without an honest belief, the offence should be included in one of the three offences, due to an honest belief.

Mr. Farran, in replying on the arguments, confined himself to clearing up several misapprehensions which had arisen. The accused had been unfairly treated when his statement before the Magistrate was contrasted verbatim with the statement he had made before Mr. Saunders, and the Court was asked to draw a conclusion that there had been a contradiction. One was that the evidence having been elicited by the magistrate by a series of questions without the aid of counsel and without having the powers to correct misapprehensions. Mr. Farran submitted that their lordships could not accept the evidence of Mulji Dyal, and therefore were thrown back on the independent evidence, which briefly summarised show that the accused, his client, did make inquiries, and inquires he was bound to make when he had a reasonable suspicion.

Mr. Justice Birdwood remarked that Mr. Justice Parsons himself desired to consider the question of importance involved in the case. The question of importance involved that the question of the liberty of a subject, and both desired to consider their judgment which he promised to deliver this morning.

Mr. Farran hoped there lordships would find on the case themselves rather than send it back for retrial, which would put the parties to further trouble and expense.

Mr. Justice Birdwood stated that they would be inclined to adopt that course. The facts lay in a small compass, and as there had been numerous adjournments, it was scarcely desirable to let the case go further. The Court had the power of dealing with it, and it would use that power.

It may be mentioned that the Court was crowded all day by the public, who evinced great interest in the case.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
Extra Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana, 9-30 p.m.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave, Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
" 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

The last meeting in Paris of Panama Canal shareholders was the largest gathering known since the formation of the company. More than a thousand shareholders occupied the Cirque d'Ete, and bondholders were admitted to the gallery. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was loudly cheered on taking the chair. The robust octogenarian showed the excellence of his sight and lungs by reading in a dim light, and in a clear voice, a report which took forty minutes to go through. Only one shareholder asked for a hearing. The report was unanimously adopted, together with a resolution authorizing a load of 340,000,000f. This, coupled with previous powers for raising 260,000,000f., will make a total of 600,000,000f., plus a sum not exceeding 120,000,000f. for the purchase of French Rentes to guarantee repayment and premiums. The sum necessary for completing the Canal is estimated at 654,000,000f.—namely, 254,000,000f. for excavation, 125,000,000f. for locks and masonry, 15,000,000f. for reservoirs supplying the upper reaches of the Canal, 50,000,000f. for materials, and 210,000,000f. for general expenses and interest on shares and bonds. The loan of 600,000,000f. and the balance in hand of 110,000,000f. will meet this expenditure, and leave a margin of 56,000,000f. The meeting consisted chiefly of middle-class men, evidently small investors, to whom the collapse of the undertaking would be a severe blow.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3½, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I boat Africa, Captain J Couper, arrived yesterday afternoon from Calcutta and Coast, laden, and with six deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain C shutega, from Trieste, arrived yesterday morning with a general cargo and two first-class and twelve deck passengers.

The B I steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain J Avern, sailed from Bombay yesterday, laden and with the following passengers for Karachi and London:—Mr John Harper, Mrs and Miss Tickell and Colonel W Merriman, R E, and 13 deck, for Karachi; Dr and Mrs W G King, one friend, four children and an infant, for Plymouth; and ten deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Surat	1676	Parfitt	A	P. & O. Co.
" Rubattino...	3044	G. Merello........	B	F. Bazzoni.
" Hajeen	1542	Newey	C	K. Nixon & Co.
" Merton Hall	2644	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
" Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid......	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" C. Mackenzie	1927	S. Beer..........	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Inishovenhead	1987	T. McCalmont...	G	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Haverton ..	1643	J. Peters........	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Anama	2149	F. R. Newell ..	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray......	L	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
" Arara	2666	Mackinlay........	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Brocadaile..	1416	J. Notman	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	P	F. Muir & Co.
" Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

" St. Regulu.	2031	Henry	...	K. Nixon & Co.
" Gem	1361	Nicholl	..	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Sumatra....	1406	W. E. Breeze ..	..	Hajee C. Joosub & Co.
" Glenmavis..	1826	J. G. Wright ..	...	W. & A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
21	Russian Cruiser Vestnik	Lang........	Colombo, March 7.
	H. M. S. Malabar.	Fanshawe	Portsmouth, Feb. 22
	Medusa (s)........	Sbutega ...	Trieste, March 1.
	Africa (s)	Couper	Calcutta, Feb. 27.
	Bormida (s)	Dagnino	China.
	Storm Queen (s)..	Irwin	New Castle, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Hindoo (s)	Edwards....	Cutch Mandvie.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	Karachi & London.

The steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, cleared out last evening.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bracadaile, for Hull, Antwerp, Liverpool and Marseilles.
" Hampstead, for Liverpool.
" Medusa, for Trieste, Venice, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
16	Wing Sang s	Coroix	Hongkong, Feb. 29.
	City of London s..	Black	Glasgow, Feb. 6.
	Pemba s	Robertson ...	Bombay, Feb. 23.
17	Wardha s	Stevenson ...	Mauritius, Feb. 29.
	Umballa s........	Withers	Negapatam, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

March 16.—Steamers Bhundara, Karagola, Shahzada, Malda, Saint Fillans and City of Khios. Barque Umvoti.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—March 21.

Butler, Vet.-Surgeon, Madras, AVD, on sick leave, from Mandalay.

DEPARTURES.—March 21.

Alexander, Captain, 16th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, to Jullander.

Merriman, Colonel, Bombay, R E, on duty, to Karachi.

Stevens, Col, 3rd Madras Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

Westropp, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1888.

1. The Corps will parade for the annual Inspection by the Brigadier-General on Saturday next, the 24th instant. Fall in opposite the Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m. Red uniform with helmets and accoutrements to be worn. All unable to attend must send in sick certificate or apply for leave to Officer Commanding Company. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 3-50 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors.

2. Sword drill for Officers and Staff Sergeants at 5-30 p.m. this evening at the Volunteer Club.

3. Proficiency class at 6 p.m. this evening at the Volunteer Club.

4. There will be drill for "F" Company at the Bombay Flour Mill's Compound this evening, at 5 p.m. Uniform, Red.

5. In accordance with District Order No. 469 of 1st March, the candidates for proficiency certificates will attend at head-quarters at 7 a.m. for examination on the 24th inst. Dress: Red uniform and side arms.

6. The Colaba range will be available for class-firing every afternoon until the end of the month, except on Friday, the 23rd instant.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

7. The troop will parade at 4-30 p.m. on the 23rd instant, near the Gymkhana, for inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District. Field Drill order. It is hoped that all will endeavour to attend, as well as this morning at 7 a.m.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BENGAL.

A Calcutta Divorce Case.—Justice Norris delivered judgment at Calcutta on the 19th inst in the divorce case Munro *vs.* S. Munro. He found that the petitioner, the wife, had herself committed adultery, and dismissed her petition. His Lordship said he had received a most improper letter in connection with this case. This was the third or fourth occasion that he and his colleagues had received anonymous letters in reference to cases under investigation. The practice could not be too strongly reprobated. He should put the letter in the hands of the police, and if they could discover the writer, would take serious steps to have him or her punished.

The late Mr. Dear.—A handsome mural tablet in Parian marble, executed by Mr. Swaries, of Calcutta, has been erected in the Monghyr Baptist Church to the memory of the late Mr. H. Dear. The inscription, after giving date and place of birth, &c., runs thus:—"This tablet is erected to his memory by the church and congregation worshipping in this building (of which he also was a member 46 years) and other friends as a token of love and esteem for his Christian character, catholic spirit, and philanthropic benefactions."—*Englishman.*

The late King of Oudh.—A small pamphlet has been issued by Prince Mirza Jehan Kader containing a selection of the telegrams, khurεetahs, and letters of condolence received by him from Indian nobleman and gentlemen after the death of his uncle, the King of Oudh. Iskander Ali Khan writes:—"I may truly say the glory of the land has departed." Several correspondents are "deeply aggrieved;" and Babu Godoo Lall Mullick regrets the death of "your revered governor." Babu Lall Madhub Mookerjee says:—"Who willnot mourn with you at the demise of such a high and noble soul which has now departed from this world of cares and 'Vale of Tears' into the bourne whence no traveller ever returns. My feelings now rise within me as surge of waves, and my pen falters and tears prevent me in giving full expression to my thoughts that I crave your Highness's indulgence to refrain from writing more."—*Ibid.*

TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, Captain A. D. Fanshawe, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with the tenth and last batch of troops from Portsmouth. This is her third trip this trooping season. She sails with drafts for England to-morrow. She lefPortsmouth on the 22nd ult., for Bombay, calling at the usual ports, picking up drafts from Queenstown on the 24th idem and from Malta, on March 3. She brought to Bombay 68 officers, 20 ladies, 8 children, 1,162 men, 56 women, and 60 children belonging to the R. A. and other infantry regiments. During the voyage four deaths occurred on board, three being privates of the Lancashire Regiment, and one a child of Lieutenant Shakespear, of the Bengal Staff Corps. The troops brought out were for the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, whither they were despatched by three troop trains last evening. The first train which steamed out of the Sasson Dock at 6-45 p.m., took the infantry drafts and families, the next at 7-15, the Royal Artillery drafts for Deolali *en route* for various stations. The third train which followed had all drafts via Poona. The following are the names of officers and families:—

From Portsmouth.

Lieutenant Colonel F J Tidmarsh, W Riding Reg.
Brigade Surgeon J Y Donaldson, Medical Staff.
Major J C Robinson, R A.
" P Marrow, Dragoon Guards.
" A N Jervoise, R A.
" F A Bowles, R A.
Surgeon E O and Mrs Reynolds, Medical Staff.
" P J E Sullivan Reynolds, Medical Staff.
Captain G E C Cure, Lanc Fusiliers.
" A J and Mrs Hughes and child R A.
" W G Hamilton, E Lanc Regt.
" Sir J H Jervis, Bart, R A.
" A L Hibbert, R A.
Captain T R Harkness, R A.
Surgeon G. Bent, Medical Staff.
" G H Barefoot, Medical Staff.
Riding Master and Mrs Steven and five children' R A.
Quarter-Master W Norris, Suffolk Regt.
" J and Mrs Young and child, Worcester Regt.
Lieut R A Vowell, Leicester Regt.
" F L Donaldson, RA.
" A R Knox, R A.
" M S Eyre, R A.
" O C Walley-Dod, Lanc Fusiliers.
" H D Lyle, R A.
" B A James, R E.
" R E Picton Jones, R E.
" N Kirby, R E.
2nd Lieut H Scott, Royal Sussex Regt.
" W R Matthears, R A.
" A A R Froom, R A.
" E C Pottinger, R A.
" R V Smith, R A.
" D H Cameron, R A.
" A D Kirby, R A.
" F Lyon, R A.
" L J B Kent, E Kent Regt.
" T S Marquis and wife, S W Borderers.
" D Machachlan, 21st Hussars.
" C G Robson, Hants Regt.
" U R G Ellis, Yorkshire L I.
" E E Kunitz, Yorkshire L I.
" F A Jacques, N Lanc Regt..
" W C S Prince, Middlesex Regt.
" A C Lascelles, D C L I.
" F C S Dunsford, D C L I.
" A Lang, Leinster Regt.
" E D Martin, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
" E A and Mrs. Fremonger, D C L I.
Mrs. Lewin, wife of Lieut Lewin and child, M S C.
" Shakespear, wife of Lieut Shakespear, B C S.
" Hayes.
Also the following Sisters of Charity:—
Miss Lock } Lady Superintendents.
" Oxley }
" Beresford.
" Maxwell-Miller.
" White.
" Lickfold.
" Welchman.
" Harris.
" Betty.
" Kelly.

From Queenstown.

Lieut-Col R Beazley, R W Surrey Regt.
Major R C Paul, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt C H Alexander, 2nd Wilts Regt.
Surg J Donaldson, Medical Staff.
" F R Newland, Medical Staff.
" C W Allpor, Medical Staff.
" J F Russell, Medical Staff.
Lieut F F Brine, E Keat Regt.
" W L Addrington, R W Surrey Regt.
" A W H Tripp, Liverpool Regt.
" G M Audain, Suffolk Regt.
" C F Almon, R A.
" E L Sullivan, 2nd Leicester Regt.
" J F W Bouce, Royal Warwick Regt.
2nd Lieut H C Pilleay, R W Surrey Regt.
" F S E Boothby, R D F.
" W W G Griffith, Lincoln Regt.
From Malta.—Capt B Witherley, Y L I, and Lieut C C Cook, R A.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The following explanatory statement showing the net expenditure for army and navy services in 1888-89, as compared with 1887-88, was issued with the Army Estimates on Thursday:—

		Army.	Navy.
Net amounts of Estimates for 1887-88		£18,393,900...	£12,176,800
Transfers from Army to Navy Votes in 1888-89	£1,717,561	— —	1,717,561
Transfer from Army Votes to New Vote for Ordnance Factories	30,000		
		1,747,561...	—
		16,646,339...	14,194,361
Transfers from Navy to Army Votes		205,980...	205,980
Net Votes of 1887-88, as adjusted for comparison with 1888-89		£16,852,319..	13,988,381
Net Estimates for 1888-89		16,700,300...	13,082,800
Decrease		£152,019..	£905,581
Total Decrease shown in Army and Navy Estimates for 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88		£ 1,057,600	

Accompanying the Army Estimates is the now customary explanatory "memorandum" by the Secretary of State. After reviewing the work of reorganization by which the whole administrative work of the army has been concentrated in the hands of its chiefs, subject to the control of the Secretary of State, he observes that, among the advantages which he anticipates from this great change he places, first, the fact that the military authorities will now be enabled to take a comprehensive view of the whole condition of the military resources of the country, of our requirements, and of the means available for meeting them. All the threads are in their own hands. Any scheme put forward by them should be founded upon full knowledge of all surrounding conditions, and the Secretary of State will be enabled to rely upon them for advice as to the comparative importance of all proposals for army expenditure. Mr. Stanhope proceeds to point out that the transfer to the navy of the charge for naval armaments has involved the separation in all parts of the world of the stores intended for the use of the army and navy respectively. The result is that for the first time the Army Estimates show approximately—as between the army and navy—the true cost of the services undertaken by and for the army. The preparation of schemes for the utilization of all our available forces in the service or in the defence of the country has made considerable progress during the past year. This task presents greater difficulties with us than in most countries, because of the different conditions under which our forces are serving, and of the variety of contingencies against which the schemes have to provide. We have to be prepared for the possibility of one of those small wars so common in our history, of a larger expedition involving the despatch of one or two army corps, and also for the general defence of the country, of the imperial fortresses and coaling stations, and of our commercial ports. For the first object it is thought to be essential that we should so organize our army as to be able to despatch a small force complete in every detail on the shortest notice, without calling out a single man of the reserves. For this purpose the Aldershot division has been raised to a slightly higher establishment than before the cavalry regiments, first, for service now numbering 707 (all ranks) with 424 horses, instead of 625 with 380 horses, and the eight infantry battalions being maintained at an establishment of 1,010 (all ranks), whilst a reduction has been made in the numbers at the depots. After explaining the schemes for the decentralization of the stores departments which is now in progress, the Secretary of State concludes:—

There is one general principle which I think should be borne steadily in mind in considering all questions of stores, and that is that while we should keep up fully sufficient stores of articles which take time to produce or to procure, no advantage arises from maintaining large reserves of goods which can be rapidly obtained from the open market in times of emergency. For these we should rely on the vast producing powers of this country. And this principle applies not only to stores, but also, in some cases, to *personnel*. There are certain auxiliary services to an army—such as the postal corps, the railway corps the telegraph corps, and the like—which we can largely expand from voluntary organizations at any moment. In the case of all such corps our proper policy would seem to be to keep up only the smallest departmental *cadres*, and to fall back in war-time on the large reserves furnished by these organizations.

All branches of the volunteer force, Mr. Stanhope goes on to say have made substantial progress during the past year.

Its numbers are higher than at any previous period of its existence; the reports speak favourably of its discipline and efficiency whilst the various developments, which have been already described, testify to the general desire to fit themselves for all possible requirements which pervades all volunteers. . . . The increased capitation grant and the other grants which have been made to increase the efficiency of the force make a substantial addition to the estimates, to which I cannot believe that any objection will be raised. There is, however, an aspect of it to which attention should be called. These increasing grants of public money are in some districts killing local contributions, of which it is, in the interests of the force, most desirable that they should continue to have the assistance.

DEATH OF A SOUTH SEA PIRATE.

A vessel which arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu, a few days ago, brought news of the death of a man who is described as having been "the deuce of a fellow; wicked and big, with a voice like thunder." Twenty-five years ago, we are told, he was a pirate; for some years before his death he had been a hermit. "In the days of his wickedness and power he commanded a vessel called the Red Cloud staunch unusually fast, and furnished with powerful guns. Periodically this carmine-red craft disappeared from the seas, and in her place would come another, all in sombre black, and named the Black Cloud. This piece of theatrical effect, which cost nothing more than a little paint, had its expected influence upon the superstitious minds of the sailors who were sometimes sent in pursuit of the vessel. Most of them fully believed that there was something uncanny about the craft, and that her captain has supernatural help. In those days he was the terror of the South Pacific seas, and the British Government set a big price upon his head. Hundreds of attempts were made to capture him by fair fight and by traps and by every means that could be devised. But he eluded all the traps, came out victorious in all the fights, and in every case sailed away with the traditional scornful laugh of the pirate king. He had a Spanish name which nobody remembers now, and he was supposed to belong to that nationality, although he spoke Spanish, English, French, and German, all with equal fluency. At last a young English nobleman, loving adventure and desirous of the reward, undertook to capture him. After cruising around in the Pacific for some time, he came late one afternoon directly upon the Red Cloud. The buccaneer spoke the Englishman, asking where she was bound and what she had on board. The reply was that they were looking for the pirate, that they knew they were talking to him, and that he had better give himself up at once. In an instant bright lights appeared all over the Red Cloud, and her captain answered in good English, 'I will see you in hell first!' Then a cannon-ball whizzed through the air, but it was aimed too high and passed above the vessel. 'I will see you there,' shouted back the Englishman, and a roadside from his guns, aimed low, sent the Red Cloud to the bottom of the sea. But the buccaneer escaped, and not long afterwards he and two of his crew appeared in a row-boat on the barren island of Molokni, which is near the East Maui Islands of the Hawaiian group. It is a small, barren, rocky place, uninhabited. There his two companions even left him, and there he lived alone for twenty-five years. Since his landing there he was called only Morrotinnee, the native name for the Island. A sailor, who has been going to and fro from the Sandwich Islands for ten or twelve years, learned all he could about Morrotinnee, and says that he was much liked and feared by the natives. They carried to him all the delicacies to be found in the kingdom, and enabled him to live a life of ease and luxury. They said he was a tall man, big, and commanding, with a voice like thunder—so powerful that they firmly believed he could cause the wind to rise or the waters to subside. They would not allow white men to go near the island if they could help it, probably because they had been so commanded by him, and when he died they buried him near the place where he had lived, with much mourning over his departure."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India.

Military Department.

The following officers have been detailed for service with the Sikkim Field Force:—

Commissariat Department.

Capt H Mansfield, B S C, Offg Asst Commy-Genl, 3rd Class, Bengal.

Lieut F W Repton, B S C, Depy Asst Commy-Genl, 1st Class, Bengal.

Lieut D M Thompson, B S C, Offg Depy Asst Commy-Gen, 1st Class, Bengal.

Commandant of the Base Depot—Lieut-Col H P Kirke, General List Infantry.

In charge of the Field Treasure Chest—Lieut W Prior, B S C, Qr-mr, 13th Bengal Infantry.

The above appointments will have effect from the dates on which the officers named entered upon their respective duties.

Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Infantry—Capt F S Sorell, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 6th Infy, to be Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, vice Capt A Adye, who exchanges.

6th Infantry—Capt A Adye, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 1st Infy, to be Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, vice Capt F S Sorell, who exchanges.

Medical Department.

Surg-Maj C W S Deakin, IMS, Bengal Estabt, to be Medical Store Keeper, Mean Meer, sub pro tem, vice Surg-Maj G A Dundas, deceased, dated 34th Oct 1887.

Military Secretariat.

Hony Capt J Murray, Chief Clerk in the Mily Depot, to be Hony Asst Secy temporarily from 24th Mar 1888.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Douglas Dyneley Baynes, Highland Light Infantry, Offg Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 2nd June 1886.

Lieut Charles Henry Schlesinger, Connaught Rangers, Offg Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, 3rd Dec 1886.

Lieut William Erle Ferdinand Burlton, Hampshire Regt, Wing Officer, 1st Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the B S C from the 3rd Aug 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Capt H M P Hawkes, B S C. Asst Commy-Genl, 3rd Class (p a) for 1 year.

Lieut K P Burne, B S C, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 4th Bengal Infantry, (p a) for 1 year.

Surg-Maj R C Sanders, M,D, Opthalmic Surg and Professor of Opthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, (p a) for 245 days.

Condr T King, Commt Dept (m c) for one year,—180 days under Rule 1, and the remaining period under Rule VI of the Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Col E Temple, B S C, Meywar Bheel Corps, (p a) for 182 days. Pension service.—32nd year commenced 29th Augt 1887.

Col H A McNair, Infy, (p a) for one year. Pension service,—30th year commenced 30th Oct 1887.

Maj W Hill, B S C, 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkha Regt, (p a) for 190 days. Pension service,—23rd year commenced 5th Jan 1888.

Capt C C Chenevix-Trench, B S C, 2nd Battn, 5th Goorkha Regt, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service,—14th year commenced 11th Feb 1888.

Lieut F H Kelly, RE, Mily WD, (m c) for 182 days. Pension service,—9th year commenced 6th Apl 1887.

Lieut J W G Tulloch, B S C, Commt Dept, (p a) for 1 year. Pension service,—8th year commenced 11th Aug, 1887.

Surg R J Marks, (m c) for 182 days. Pension service commenced 4th July, 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted special leave under P W D Resolution No. 19-40-G, dated 3rd October, 1887:—

Col F D M Brown, V C, B S C, Exec, Engr, 1st grade, Supdt of Works, P W D, N-W P and Oudh, for 2 years.

Maj W Shepherd, R E, Supdt Engr, 3rd Class, *sub pro tem*, Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Railways, P W D for 1 year from 1st Feb. 1888.

Lieut B R Ward, R E, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough (m c) for 6 months.

Retirements.

Lieut-Coll Albert FitzWilliam Taylor, B S C, has been permitted to retire from the service, from 1st Mar 1888, subject to her Majesty's approval.

Capt Alfred Ambrose Lane, BSC, is permitted to resign the service, subject to H M's approval.

Capt J H Parsons Bengal SC, has been transferred to the half-pay list, from 11th Sept, 1887, subject to H M's approval.

Survey of India.

Brevet Maj St G C Gore, R E, Deputy Supdt, 4th grade, having made over charge of his duties in this Dept on the afternoon of the 14th Feb, 1888, prior to his proceeding to England on military duty, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the same date:—Lieut S G Burrard, RE, Asst Supdt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 4th grade.

NOTICES.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protecti of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hards which would be involved in her being imprisoned execution of a decree pronounced by the High Cour Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in pu ing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrim law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a p which is entirely unknown to that law and is created British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the obje forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or d to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhm Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretar

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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CONTENTS.

Chapter I.

Western India: Past and Present—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Ox den—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

Chapter II.

Cave Temples of Western India—isitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Mo Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

Chapter III.

Bombay Castle—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captai Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

Chapter IV.

Malabar Hill—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cap Bombaim.

Chapter V.

Bombay Cathedral—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Openi Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Ass tions—Tombs—Laus Deo.

Chapter VI.

Aungier's Convention—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bom bay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

Chapter VII.

Bombay Circa, 1830—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 18—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice an Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt an Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

Chapter VIII.

Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Ridin Wellington and Napier—The mother of the D McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of S—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Ha His Contemporaries—Swearing at Largo—Cardi Points—E it Carolus.

Chapter IX.

Eliza—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Dr—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apoll Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvider Ladies of the Period.

Chapter X.

Hill Climbing, East and West—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in colsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Kh dalla Gorge.

Chapter XI.

Bombay Harbour—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—T Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore Jam Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolatio Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

Chapter XII.

Anglo-Indian Ghosts—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastin Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie G—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghos Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

Chapter XIII.

Elephanta—Cloaco Maximo—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tw Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—He Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of G Pimble.

Chapter XIV.

Thomas Coryat—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakesp Conclusion.

Chapter XV.

A Forgotten Governor of Bombay—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 178—An dents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medo Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

Chapter XVI.

ur Coins—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sin Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—An Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

Chapter XVII.

How the Mutiny was Averted in Bombay—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brow Blodnoch—Mutineers Executed.

Chapter XVIII.

Ramleh Recollections—Ramleh in 1860—Aboukir—Norman Macleod Briefs of Pompey—Mohammed Ali—Mahmoudie Canal—The National Party.

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Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
„ 1885........ £988,156
„ 1886........ £955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871..........	£2,196,972	15	8	1881..........	£4,673,289	5	1
1876..........	£3,194,950	1	4	1885..........	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ________
Address ________
Occupation ________
________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
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BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MARCH 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for March has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action of the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
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Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

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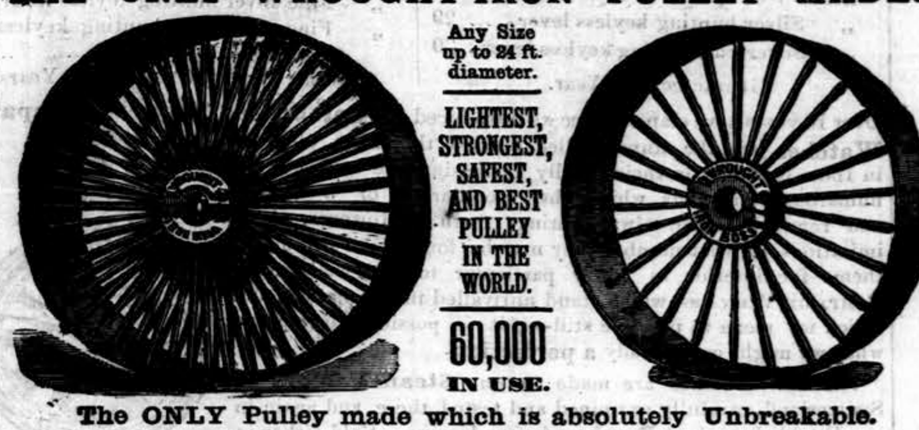
Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.


Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.
LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.
60,000 IN USE.

The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

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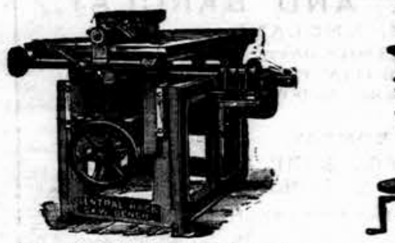
HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.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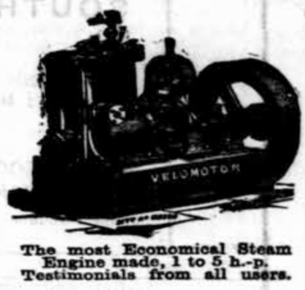
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Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deotalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
isowlee
Bulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for
Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kukulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Julumb*b*
Sheagaum*a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Parsee Ra
Marbeh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedaherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*d*
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*a*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*a*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad*b*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad-Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Silhore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or
c From 5 to 15 minutes for Refreshment 30 minutes for Dinner.
d 40 minutes for Dinn

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NOTICES.

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood

No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona

& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Billious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

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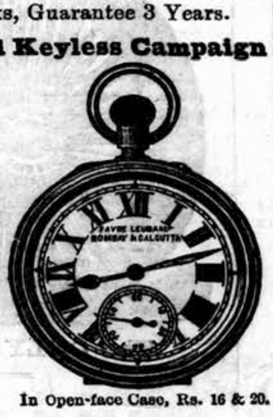

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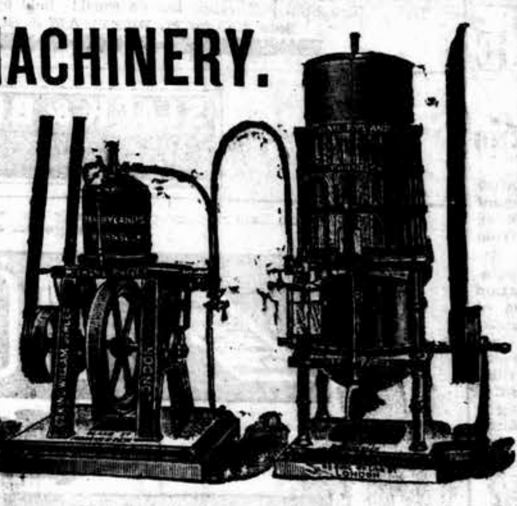

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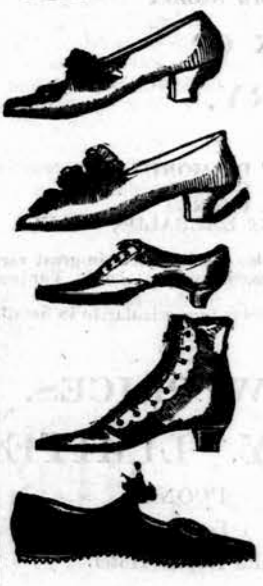

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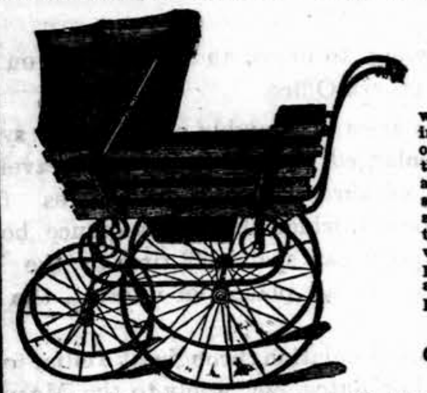

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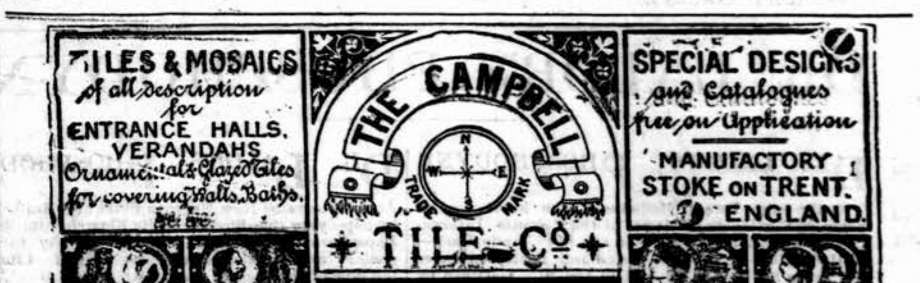

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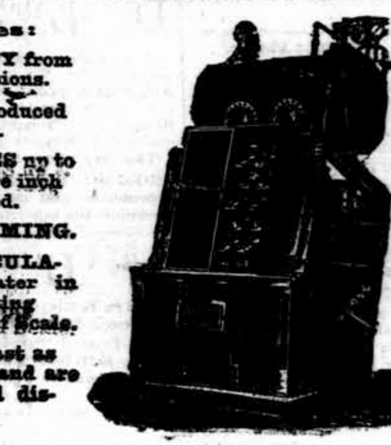

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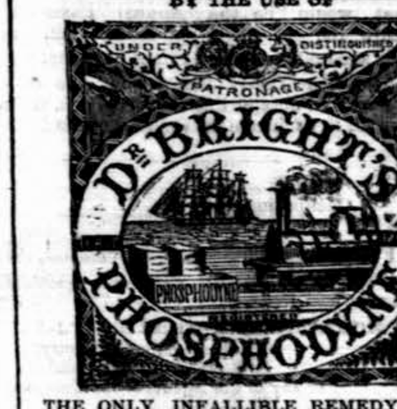

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